

Letters to a City Cousin



My dear Ed,

"Many a farmer who would never think of hitching his womenfolk to a plow, will cheerfully forget all about their every day needs in the house.

"He has his hay loaders and stackers, his sheds for the implements — he has gotten so that he won't even saw his wood by hand. He's all in favor of comfort — for himself, anyway?

"Of course to some extent the women are to blame, they have become accustomed to drudgery and don't realize that they can have running water in every part of the house as well as electric irons and washing machines, toasters and percolators, just as any ordinary home in the city, and all from one plant. My dear Ed, this Caron plant is a wonder: I have one of their 3 h.p. engines with generator, this plant charges the batteries while it is pumping water from the well. I know of no other equipment that will give you Light, Water and Power all from one plant. It's a great help to me and as for the women—well; no words of mine could make it strong enough."

* * *

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Our Ottawa Letter

Customs probe debate—Outcome doubtful—Result
depends on vote of D. M. Kennedy

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, Ont., June 25—Tonight the vote on the customs question will be taken. It will involve the upholding or the defeat of the government, the life of which now hangs by a thread. That thread is the conscience of Donald Kennedy, Progressive M.P. for Peace River. Four Progressive members have definitely aligned themselves with the opposition, Lucas and Boutilier, of Alberta; Campbell and Fansher, of Saskatchewan. The opposition needs six additional votes to carry the day, four are already assured. There remains the Independent opinion. The remaining Alberta members are disgruntled because of the withholding of the Alberta natural resources and several have decided to follow the lead of D. M. Kennedy, who was the Progressive representative of the customs board and in the best position to judge the issue.

Kennedy Lobbied Incessantly

Kennedy has had a week of torture. The old parties have realized that he is the key-man and he has been lobbied incessantly. Even G. B. Nicholson, who has seldom lost an opportunity to insult the Progressives and their movement, showed up at Kennedy's room this morning.

To the ordinary man the decision would be easy. The Tories have several times this session made desperate attempts to drive Kennedy in shame from the House. They declared he had no right there, that he was present by means of stolen votes. Hansard is full of the bitter insults heaped on him. On the other hand there is the U.F.A. antagonism to the Meighen brand of protection, to the prospect of loss of the natural resources, the disappearance of rural credits and other western legislation.

In addition there is the whispered suggestion which has been made to him that should he vote with the opposition nothing more will be said about his disputed seat in Alberta. Everything piles up to drive him to vote against the government. There is even the threat that the Tory majority in the Senate will kill every piece of western legislation now held up by it in committee for this very purpose should he vote the wrong way.

Both Parties Are Blamed

In spite of all this Kennedy believes his duty lies in the censuring of the government for the customs scandal. His personal inclinations, his chance to repay some of the insults, his chance to ensure certain western legislation are subservient to what he conceives to be his duty, the justification of the

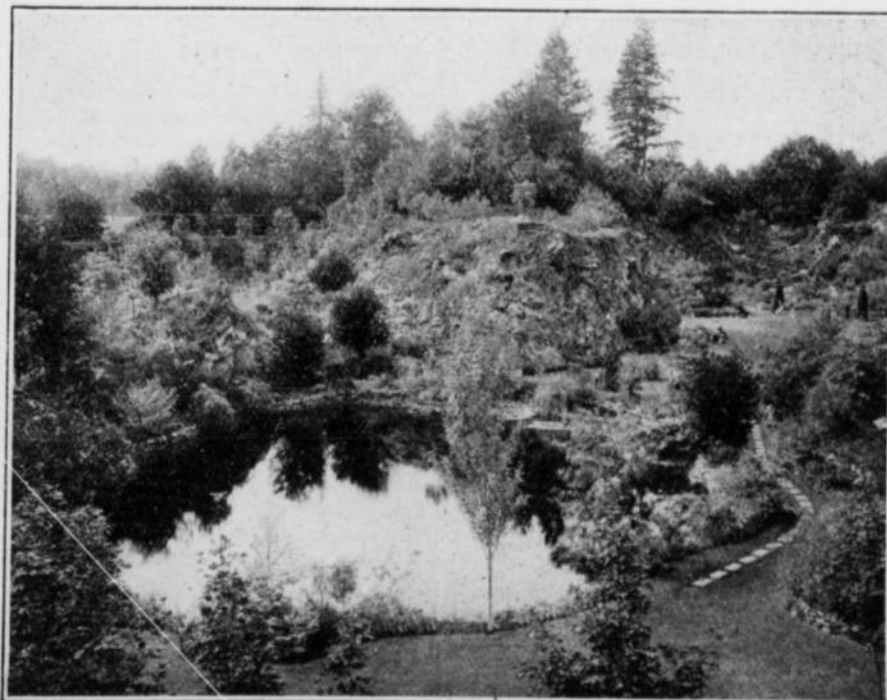
Progressive stand in public life for cleanliness in public life. Up to this afternoon he had not made his choice. he has attended every debate, listened to every argument, tried to absorb everything that might be brought to bear to bring him to a just decision. When that decision is made, whether it defeats or sustains a government, whether it wins or loses legislation, it will be made as a matter of conscience. As he votes, so will vote several Alberta Progressives. All others, excepting the four mentioned, will support the government, believing that the evidence indicated a wretched state of affairs due to both parties, and that one party must not be allowed to profit because only the other has been indicted. If the government is sustained it will be on the understanding that the judicial commission called for by the Progressives, co-operating with Woodsworth's amendment, will clean up the mess before next session, or the first vote in the House will wipe it out.

Pool Wins Appeal

Contracts between the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the farmers of the province were held valid and binding in a judgment handed down on June 21 by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeals. The case was that of Zurovski, a contract signer, who sold 1,590 bushels of wheat to a private company. The decision reverses the judgment of Justice Embury, of the King's Bench Court, who held that the contract was invalid on the technicality that the pool had failed to notify Zurovski that his application for membership had been accepted. The claim was for 25 cents a bushel liquidated damages, amounting to \$397.50, and Zurovski is now held liable for this amount.

Will Organize Ontario Wheat Pool

At a meeting of the United Farmers' Co-operative recently it was decided definitely to go ahead with the organization of an Ontario Wheat Pool. Details have not been worked out yet, according to Secretary J. J. Morrison, but it is expected that the same plan will be followed as was the case in the West. Sales will be made through the Canadian Wheat Producers, the organization which has charge of the selling end of the pools in the three prairie provinces. "We expect to have five-year contracts, and hope to sign up a big percentage of the wheat acreage in this province before we start," stated Mr. Morrison, "but I do not think there will be any trouble in this connection, as our clubs are very strong in Kent, Grey and Simcoe, the three largest wheat counties in Ontario."



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That film is an enemy to your teeth—and your gums. You must remove it.

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British Liberals Have Family Row

Lord Oxford censures Mr. Lloyd George and precipitates fight that cleaves party from top to bottom

AFTER two and a half years' truce between its two leaders, the British Liberal party is again torn by the fiercest internal dissensions. And again the quarrel centres round the personality and the policies of the Welsh wizard, who has conducted a singularly quiet and dignified defense against Lord Oxford, formerly Mr. Asquith, who had the support of an almost solid phalanx of the party chiefs. Strangely enough Lord Oxford, traditionally the most urbane and reflective of politicians, seems to have lost his sense of perspective, while the adroit Lloyd George, commanding the approval of the best Liberal opinion outside of parliamentary circles, has come out of the fracas with enhanced prestige.

The quarrel arose out of the policy which Lloyd George is alleged to have followed during the general strike. On May 3, the day on which the strike commenced, the Liberal party managers or "shadow cabinet," met for the consideration of the line to be adopted by their party. At this meeting there was unanimous approval of a speech made by Mr. Lloyd George, at Cambridge, two days previously, the three principal points of which were:

1. That the government must be supported in any action which it may take to defend order and to maintain the essential services.
2. That the government by its incompetence was mainly responsible for the situation of the moment.
3. That the government should "get on with negotiations and really tackle the job."

Predicted Long Struggle

From this policy Mr. Lloyd George never departed. Indeed in the early days of the strike it seemed to be the attitude uniformly adopted by all Liberal leaders. As the strike progressed Lord Oxford and his adherents swung over to the view that the general strike should be crushed before any further negotiations with the miners was attempted. On this point Lloyd George differed. Predicting a long strike with growing toll of hardship and suffering, he urged that some means be sought to bring the conflicting parties again into conference. This, in its essence, is the germ from which the quarrel began.

On May 10, the "shadow cabinet" was again called into session, Lloyd George purposely absenting himself on the plea that his difference with his colleagues over the advisability of negotiating during the continuance of the general strike might lead to friction in a situation that was in its nature temporary.

Meanwhile the strike continued and the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the mouthpiece of the Christian churches, put forward peace proposals behind which Lloyd George threw himself wholeheartedly.

Oxford Fires Heavy Broadside

On May 20, after the general strike had been called off, Lord Oxford sent a stinging rebuke to Lloyd George, declaring that the reasons given for absenting himself from the meeting of the "shadow cabinet," were entirely inadequate. He also complained of an article which Mr. Lloyd George had sent to the American press, which

he alleged contained "a desponding, though highly colored picture of our national straits." Of this article, The Manchester Guardian, the foremost journalistic pillar of Liberalism in Britain declared, "It is just such an article as any moderately minded man might have written, and though it is unlikely that Mr. Churchill would have permitted its publication in the British Gazette, the Archbishop of Canterbury would certainly have been ready to give it his blessing."

Lord Oxford assumes throughout that as titular leader of the Liberal party, he exercises the same authority over the "shadow cabinet," that a leader of the party in power has over a cabinet in office. He holds that for a cabinet member to absent himself purposefully in a crisis is the equivalent to handing in his resignation, and that Lloyd George is not being dismissed from the party, but that he "refused to come in."

Lord Oxford's letter fails in conviction. One finds a better clue to his motives in the letter addressed to him by 12 prominent Liberals, who approve of his denunciation of Lloyd George. They accuse the latter of a degree of instability that makes co-operation impossible, and charge that his actions throughout the strike were guided by the hope of making political capital out of it whichever way events turned out. Indeed Mr. Lloyd George is charged with flirting with the Labor party, but he has issued a vigorous denial, and no evidence has so far been brought forward.

In a letter dated June 1, to Sir Geoffrey Collins, chief Liberal whip, Lord Oxford made the split between himself and Lloyd George irreparable. On June 5, Lloyd George made a brilliant speech before the Manchester Reform Club, which is said to have been a complete vindication of himself. Three days later, by a vote of 20 to 10, the Liberal parliamentary party passed a resolution deprecating the incident and pleading for a restoration of unity.

Liberal Tradition in War Time

The London Nation comments editorially: "Who would have believed that in a controversy between these two statesmen, Mr. Lloyd George would be triumphantly and unmistakably in the right? Yet so it is. Lord Oxford, for the first time in his long and honorable career, has shown himself to be entirely out of touch with Liberal opinion." And again, when Lord Oxford calls for a show of national unity—an uncritical support of the government through a crisis which he regards as being on all fours with war: "Since when has it been Liberal doctrine that governments must not be criticized in time of war? Our mind goes back over the long and splendid tradition. We recall the long war with revolutionary France. We do not find it recorded that Fox and his handful of comrades refrained from criticizing the government. On the contrary we find that the stand they made for moderation and decency, and in which they persisted with imperturbable courage at the height of the terror of Napoleon, and in the face of every obloquy, is recorded as one of the

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Why Not a Canadian Flag?

By W. J. HEALY

Provincial Librarian of Manitoba

PATRIOTISM, like religion, is a thing of the spirit rather than the mind, of the heart rather than the head.

Like religion, patriotism needs its symbols and its emblems, expressive and inspiring. A national flag expresses and inspires something vital in the life of the nation, the emotion of patriotism. It speaks for and speaks to the deep feeling which is the life-blood of nationhood.

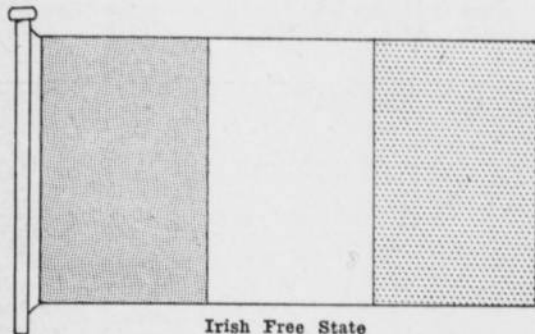
The best hope of civilization is that every nation shall be enriched in the great qualities of national life, and shall work for the world's good in a League of Nations, safeguarding the spirit of nationality and at the same time consecrating it to something greater than itself. The greatest and most glorious possession of a nation is its soul; and true and worthy patriotism is based on recognition of the principles of justice and freedom for all humanity.

Unlike other great self-governing nations of the Empire overseas from Great Britain—units in the Commonwealth of British Nations—Canada has not yet a distinctive flag of its own. By a British Admiralty warrant, dated February 2, 1892, the red ensign of the British mercantile marine, with the Dominion coat of arms in a quartered shield in the field, or "fly," of the flag, was "authorized to be used on board vessels registered in the Dominion." This limits its use to ships owned by the Canadian government and to Canadian merchant ships. The Admiralty warrant gives no authorization for flying it ashore. When it is flown on land it is out of its authorized sphere. It is then a flag without the sanction of any authority, and can claim no recognition.

In 1892, the coat of arms of the Dominion of Canada consisted of an assemblage of the coat of arms of the original provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; although there were seven provinces in 1892. In 1905, by the establishment of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the number of provinces became nine, spanning the continent from Atlantic to Pacific. In 1921 the heraldic authorities in the College of Arms, in London, devised a new coat of arms for the Dominion—or to use the term in the warrant of "the Norroy King of Arms," and in the proclamation by the king dated February 21, 1921, "Ensigns Armorial."

Not until April 21, 1925, was an order-in-council passed at Ottawa substituting that new Dominion coat of arms for the old Dominion coat of arms on the "fly" of the red ensign. But the red ensign, thus adorned, continued to be a flag authorized for use only on Canadian ships.

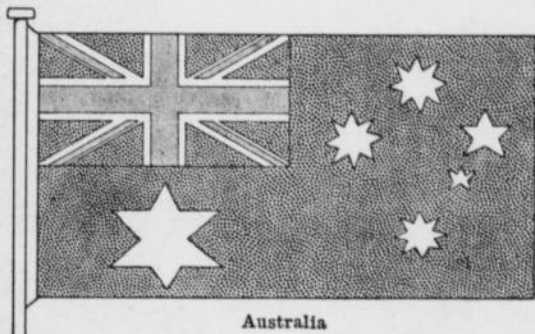
On June 17, 1925, in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, Right Hon. MacKenzie King, in reply to question



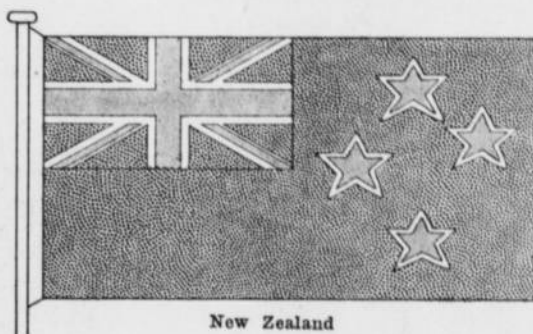
Irish Free State



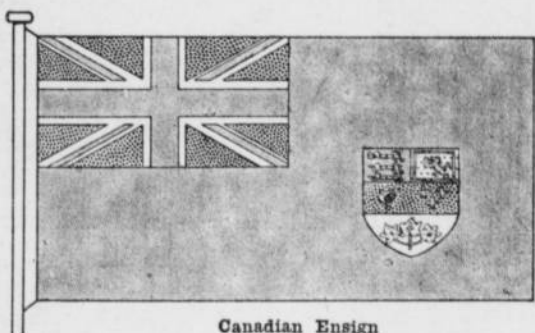
Union of South Africa



Australia



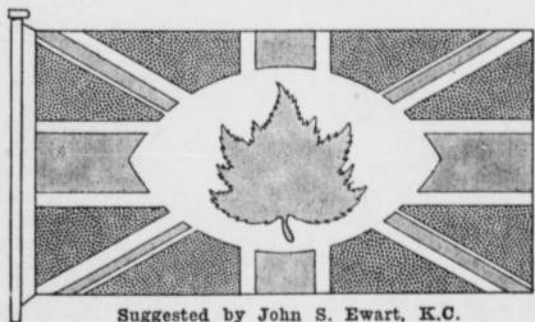
New Zealand



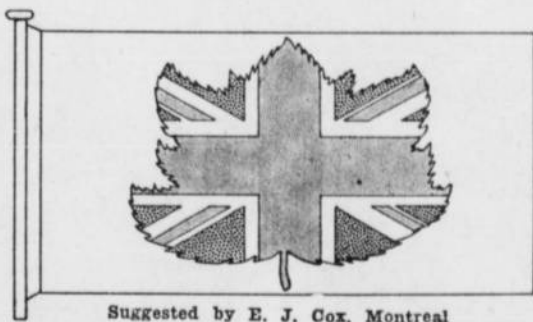
Canadian Ensign



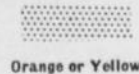
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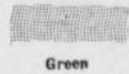
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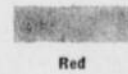
Suggested by E. J. Cox, Montreal



Orange or Yellow



Green



Red



Blue

Flags of the Dominions, including the Canadian Ensign and three of the suggestions for a Canadian flag

In any design the Union Jack should hold the place of honor

raised by T. L. Church, member for North-west Toronto, stated that a committee of six, namely:

G. J. Desbarats, Esq., C.M.G., Deputy Minister of National Defence, Chairman.
Thomas Mulvey, Esq., B.A., K.C., Under Secretary of State.

A. G. Doughty, Esq., C.M.G., LL.D., Dominion Archivist.

Commodore Walter Hose, C.B.E., A.D.C., Director of the Naval Service.

Major General H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Adjutant General.

Group Captain J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C., A.D.C., Acting Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

had been appointed to consider the question of a design for a Canadian flag ashore, "a distinctive flag which shall be recognized as the flag of Canada." Mr. King said (Hansard, 1925, page 4,365): "Let me make it quite clear that this committee is simply a committee to study and report," and added:

"The government would not for a moment consider adopting a national flag other than by resolution of this House and the full sanction of the parliament of Canada. But surely that question can be referred to in a calm manner as one worthy of consideration, without it being assumed, as some of the questions which the hon. member has put to the government in his list of questions would suggest, that there are ulterior motives with respect to any consideration of the question. Speaking for myself, may I say that while I am able to sympathize with the point of view which would have for Canada a distinctive national flag, just as Australia, South Africa and others of the self-governing British Dominions have their national flags, I would be proud and happy to

have Canada continue in the future as in the past, to have the Union Jack recognized as the national flag. Moreover, I would not lend my support to any proposal which did not include the Union Jack as the most distinctive feature of any national flag that at any time it might be proposed to adopt."

Five days later Mr. Church brought the matter up again in the House, and Mr. King then announced (Hansard 1925, page 4,626): "Under the circumstances, it has seemed advisable to the government that no action should be taken even by the committee, until parliament itself takes action in the matter." He added that an order-in-council had been passed cancelling the order-in-council which appointed the committee to consider the question for the design for a Canadian flag.

Nothing has been done about the matter since.

Canada thus has no distinctive flag of its own. It has only, for authorized use on Canadian ships but not on land, the red ensign of the British mercantile marine, with the Dominion coat of arms (a complicated emblem crowded into a small space) in the "fly."

The Commonwealth of Australia has a flag of its own which was decided upon and authorized in 1902 by the Commonwealth parliament. The design was selected from some 30,000 competing designs sent in by Australian citizens. The Australian flag is blue, with the Union Jack occupying the upper quarter next the flag-staff, and the six stars of the constellation of the Southern Cross in the blue field. The stars are white.

The Dominion of New Zealand had already created the flag for itself the year before. That flag, authorized by statute of the New Zealand parliament in 1901, is blue, like the Australian flag, and has the Union Jack in the upper corner next the flag-staff, as the Australian flag has, and has in the "fly" four of

the stars of the Southern Cross, and these are larger than the stars in the Australian flag, and are red.

The Irish Free State also has a flag of its own, which was decided upon by its own parliament in 1923. It is a tricolor, in equal vertical divisions. The one next the flag-staff is green, the middle one white and the outer one orange.

In the Union of the South Africa parliament there was introduced early in May last, a bill to provide a flag for the Union. For the design of the flag there had been a public competition, as in Australia. A commission representative of all the political parties was appointed to choose the best design from the 3,000 and more submitted in the competition. The design chosen showed a vertical red bar next the flag-staff, and horizontal bars in green, yellow and blue. The Union Jack did not form part of the design.

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The Rising Tide of Immigration

By P. M. ABEL

CANADA'S immigration figures for 1926 will, when they are completed, overtop those of any year in the last decade. If you are a representative business man burdened down with a crushing sense of the nation's indebtedness, worried about the need of traffic on Canada's railways, depressed at the slow conversion of our natural resources, this announcement will make you sit back in your swing chair, rub your hands gleefully, and plan for an extended sales campaign for the next twelve months. If you are one of those wicked Labor agitators whom the Mayor of Winnipeg would throw into the Red River, and by this happy despatch solve our industrial problems, you will grunt discontentedly about longer bread lines in the coming winter. If you are just an ordinary citizen without any pet scheme for the economic salvation of the country you will welcome it as a sign of inevitable and healthy growth.

For immigration feeds on work. The most valiant efforts of a perfect immigration staff fall down before a stream of dissatisfied homeward bound letters. But let the tone of those letters change and you'll have to equip your agents with shiny badges and stony hearts to keep newcomers out. You don't require press gang methods to ship a crew for El Dorado.

This principle governs the ebb and flow of immigrants that come to us yearly. We like to forget about the conditions that existed here in the deflation period following the war. Yet there was an insistent clamor in certain

able to select more critically. Every observer that I talked to comments on the improvement in the type of individuals entering our doors within the last year. That, too, is a promise that raises diverse expectations. By that the old settler understands that they all speak English; the contractor rejoices that they are all non-union; the Orangeman trusts that they have all passed the Test Act; the skilled mechanic rests assured that they are all headed straight for the farm.

In none of these respects is it possible to hand out any assurances. When the information is all compiled it will be found to run pretty much parallel to last year. But in those qualities of which the eye is a judge, the horizontal additions we have made to our national family in the last year deserve an exceptional welcome. Improvement in this direction is the best medicine for those who habitually criticize immigration from central Europe because of the threat it contains against the standard of living on prairie farms.

There is every reason to believe that more of the newcomers than ever will go on farms. From 1920 to 1924, the num-

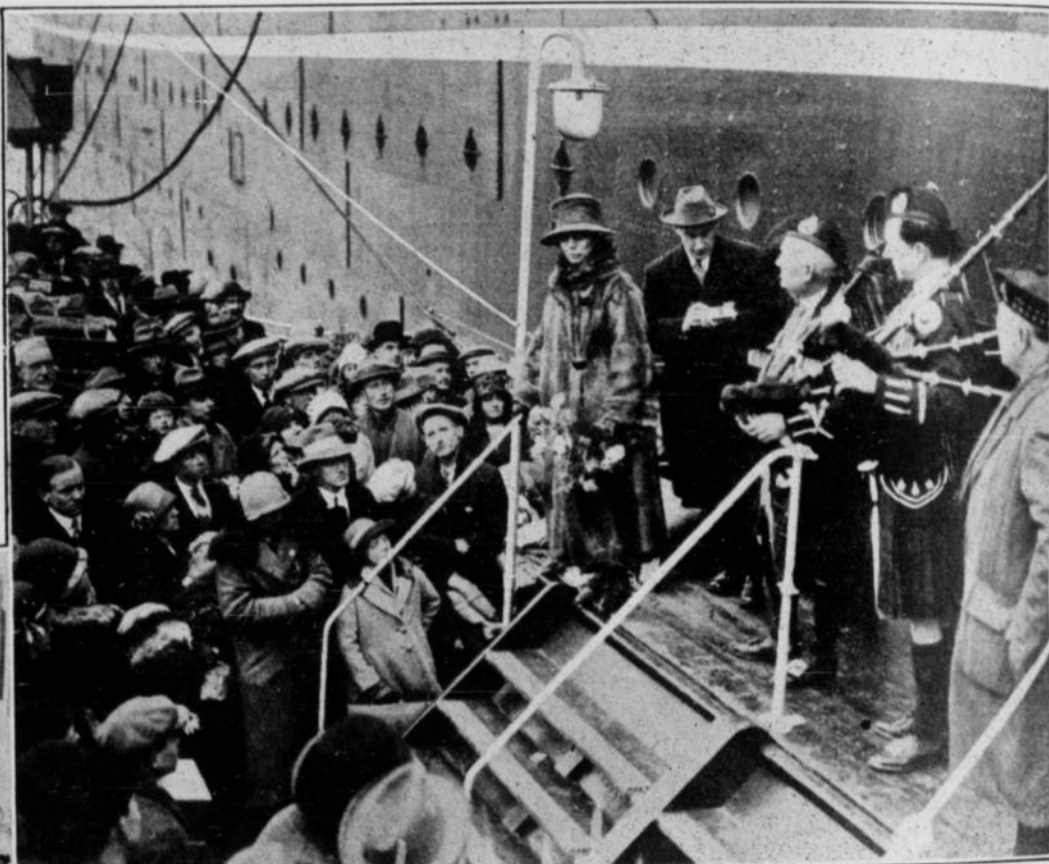
access to the main station, and from thence are free to wander at will till the hour of their departure for country points. Last year about half the immigrants from overseas were British. This year the proportion will not be more, perhaps less.

Would Facilitate Assimilation

Why not more British? That's a common question. Truth is the British farmer and farm helper does not seem particularly anxious to leave home just now. A Conservative government has come into power lately. The Conservative party in England is notoriously the country party, and the air is thick

the Canadian National Railways, and he expressed himself as being disappointed in this year's influx from Scotland. He didn't suggest that prospective emigrants from that country were watching the outcome of the controversy which is going on in the United States over the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, but he did promise that in 1927 a stronger drive would be conducted to get potential Canadians out of old Scotia. Ireland too sends us few. Her departing sons seem to choose the country of political advancement and personal freedom—the country which stands most in need of politicians and policemen.

We left the European settlers filing



Above — The Duchess of Atholl, addressing Scottish emigrants who are just about to board the C.P.R. liner Montcalm, at Greenock, bound for Canada.

At Left—Harvest excursions have played an important part in the settlement of the West. Many of these harvest hands in this group, brought by the C.P.R. from Ontario, at cheap rates, will remain in the West on farms of their own.



quarters for more immigrants. Immigrants they would have and immigrants they got. Our agents beat up and down the hedge rows and highways across the Atlantic and palmed off a passport on every adventurous spirit who was not jealously nursing a job. That policy had a serious backfire. It did more harm than good. It was a drag net for the discontented, who proceeded to sit down upon the occasion of their first reverse in the new land and howl out their woes. Some of them went back home where they could howl more loudly to a larger audience. Neighbors, formerly deaf to their habitual wailing, lent ears to listen to a new subject. That sort of thing postponed the period of normal healthy growth into which we have now entered.

One apparent result of the new impetus given to immigration is the fact that Canadian inspectors have been

ber of agriculturists among the immigrants coming to Canada increased steadily from 32 to 51 per cent. Canadian inspectors on the other side are making heroic efforts to run this figure up higher still. Even in the handling of the trains, one observes the strictest precautions to keep these immigrants from being permanently lost to agriculture among Winnipeg's bright lights.

Come with me to the C.N.R. depot in Winnipeg any spring morning when there is an unusual show of leggings and riding breeches on the main thoroughfares of that city. Let's watch the stream of humanity flowing through—perhaps a thousand or more in 24 hours, and the same thing is going on at the C.P.R. station.

As they come from the trains they are sorted into two lots, the British arrivals who speak a language presumably understood in Winnipeg gain

with rumors as to what the new government is going to do for the rehabilitation of agriculture.

City bred Englishmen will come, lots of them, but it is problematical just how many of these fellows we can absorb. In the pioneer phase of this country's growth we got some fine material out of English factories and mines, which shaped itself to our needs. Now-a-days farming in Western Canada is becoming more distinctly an art and requires something more than the doggedness and industry which in the old days were sufficient to win through while the immigrant was learning how to farm. With us, as in every aging country, interchanges of population between farm and country declines; practical farm experience is a greater asset to the immigrant with every passing year.

I talked to Dr. W. J. Black, who directs the colonization activities of

out of the trains into the C.N.R. immigrants' quarters. What a bedlam of tongues! What a miscellany of costumes! What a range of facial types! The first impression that one gets is the high level of personal cleanliness, making due allowance for a fortnight's travelling under new and perhaps distressing circumstances. Blow a police whistle on some North Winnipeg street and the random crowd that gathers will not compare favorably with these homeless ones of the immigration shed.

Notice too, how implicitly they obey the merest gestures of the railway police. Do we teach these people the disrespect for law that fills our police court records with European names, or was our power of selection carelessly employed in the past? Is it the presence of the uniform that crows, or is it the human tendency to abuse enlargements of freedom that chills our welcome after they have become Canadian? Or should we expect deterioration when we interbreed ethnic stocks—a phenomenon of heredity that every farmer is familiar with who has observed the difference between two good races of livestock and their mixed descendants?

Improved Accommodation

Though they cannot be aware of it, these immigrants are housed palatially when we compare conditions with those existing a decade ago. Their stay in Winnipeg is cut down to the very minimum. A host of interpreters, some of them men of singularly fine education, them men of singularly fine education, Rail-iron out their little difficulties. Road police stand guard over them and prevent unauthorized contacts with local residents. "We have to be very careful about that," Dan Johnson, Winnipeg superintendent of the C.N.R. Colonization Department, tells us. "Our trainload would disappear in mighty short order if we didn't. Some of their

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The Treasure of Ho

By L. ADAMS BECK

Continued from Last Issue

CHAPTER XV

THE scene next morning was astonishing. In brilliant weather, men, women and children were pouring into the place from every direction of the compass and riding on every sort of animal known to Mongolia. Where they were all to be accommodated, I could not think, and was turning this over in my mind when the Peking lama came up and solved the riddle.

"In the great court of the temple the miracle will be shown, noble guest. Come now with me that you may secure a good place for the very sight ensures blessings."

We hurried along for all we were worth for the crowd was already pouring in through the great gates—a really wonderful sight in the setting of the blue-tiled Chinese roofs with the gilt dolphins and dragons on the corners.

We pushed along with the stream, and the Peking lama's authority, aided by vigorous thrusts with his arms and legs, got me into the front row.

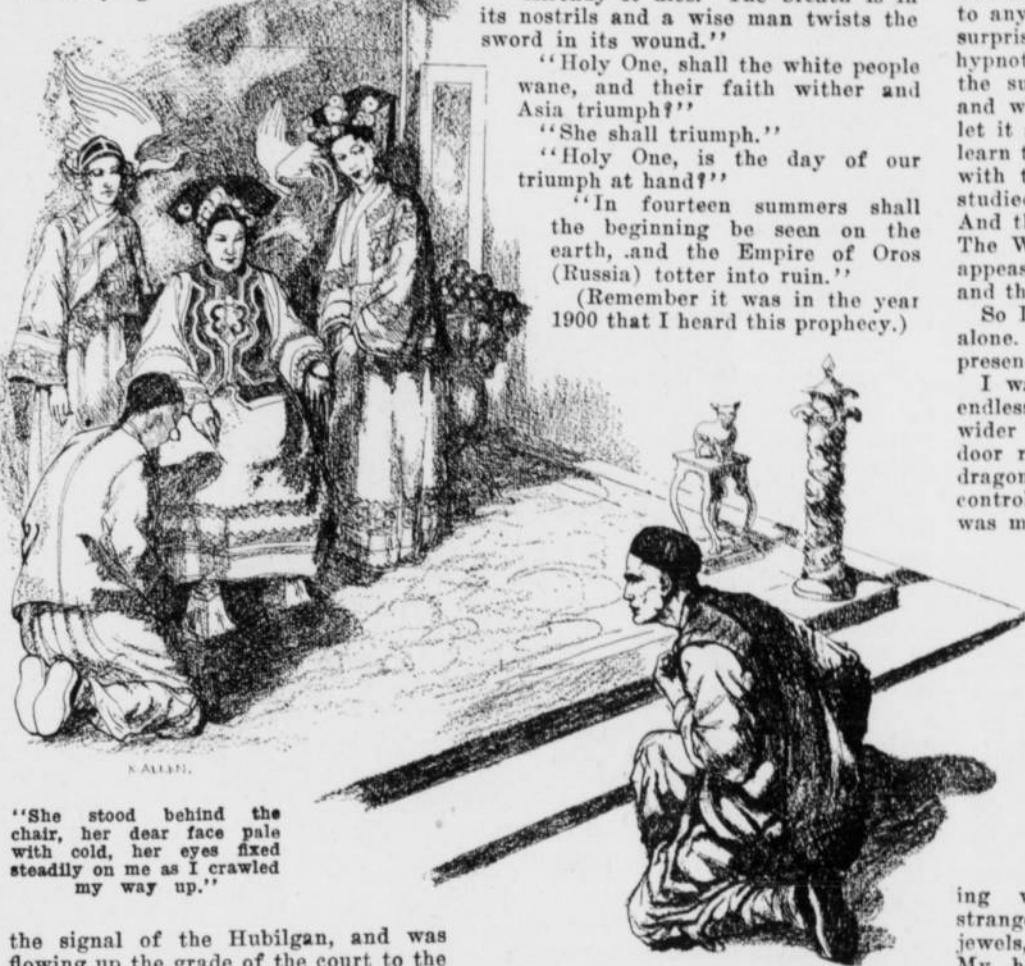
An extraordinary sight. At the end of the great court an altar was raised and around it in a semicircle sat the principal lamas in solemn silence. When the crowd had made its way in the gates were shut and the great conches bellowed with a deafening clamor that was echoed back to us by the mountains. They ceased. Then, in a silence where you might have heard a breath, the Holy Hubilgan appeared from the temple, attended by six Gelungs or high lamas, wearing the five-leaved tiaras used in worshipping the Eight Terrible Ones. The reincarnated saint wore a very high conical cap with inscribed ribbon appendages falling on his breast. His face was pale and ascetic, the eyes very black and piercing in spite of their Mongolian setting, and the jaw prominent and resolute. What I could see of the hair was snow white. An imposing figure, very still and stately. Ascending steps at the back, he climbed to the altar, looked before him for a moment, and then quietly composed himself into a sitting position, raised his hand, and the invocations began.

The six Gelungs uttered a deep-throated chant, and at every pause the assembled lamas thundered a response until the sonorous waves of sound beat against the brain almost to terror. The Gelungs chanted quicker, the response grew louder, fiercer—it grew until, like the paralyzing roar of the lion, it seemed to come from nowhere and everywhere in a frightful crescendo that culminated in a deafening outburst, and stopped so suddenly that the silence was as awful as the sound. The Hubilgan raised his hand to the sky and all the assembly stared upward into the stainless azure, and as we looked a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand formed itself. It spread like the rush of a black-winged bird, the sun was obscured, rain fell furiously, continuous like crystal rods. Half the people sprang to their feet to rush into shelter, but the lamas awed them down, and even as they did so the Hubilgan waved his hand, the cloud vanished like a dream, the sun shone glorious, and where the rain had fallen was no wet at all.

Amazing! No use to talk of coincidence. I had read this thing in the travels of Marco Polo and elsewhere, little thinking I should ever see it as an accomplished truth. But I was prepared—I had learned a little from the blind man of how the senses may be used by those in possession either of the sacred or idle secret—the first which opens the eyes to things as they really are, the second which opens them to what the magician would have them believe. It would be interesting to discover which this was. I prepared for the test, girding up my resolution.

For the next—a great brass cauldron filled with water was set at the end of the great court at the farthest distance from the Hubilgan. It would contain several gallons. While the invocations to the Eight Terrible Ones

were renewed, stunning our senses into a kind of quiescence, he raised his hand again. It was too far off for me to see exactly what happened, but I saw the crowd drawing back to either side with a kind of hissing shudder of fear. They made a clear way, hustling back on each other. Then, turning and half rising, I saw a stream of water round and distinct as a snake passing along the hard tramped ground between them. Overflowing from the rim of the great vessel it was obeying



"She stood behind the chair, her dear face pale with cold, her eyes fixed steadily on me as I crawled my way up."

the signal of the Hubilgan, and was flowing up the grade of the court to the altar. I cannot tell why, but that simple violation of a fundamental law impressed me more than the first.

The Hubilgan made an arresting sign and the water stopped obedient, collecting on itself by the flow from behind until it stood like a block of ice. He beckoned again and it flowed steadily on to the thundering roar of the chant if male voices. I saw a woman dip a cloth in it and press it to her lips—many followed her. As it passed I dipped my own hand and the clear drops ran from my fingers. The water flowed on to the foot of the altar and was gone. The cauldron was empty.

A long, heaving sigh broke from the multitude.

I find it difficult to describe the condition of my brain as I saw these wonders in glaring daylight. The sonorous chanting, the passionate emotion of the crowd, the white dominating face, the convulsive tremors of the chanting lamas—swaying from side to side—how can a man escape the contagion that makes the very air an accomplice in what he sees or thinks he sees? I felt the blood rush to my head, the nerves tingled along my spine as if living things crept there. With difficulty I steadied myself.

Then amid the terrible invocation one of the Gelungs rose and tendered a long knife to the Hubilgan. He put aside the robe about his shoulders, bared his breast to below his waist, exposing the abdomen, and with two swift cross cuts of the knife, performing what is known in Japan as the hara-kiri. I saw the blood pouring in a crimson flood. I saw—but no, these things are not for words—the sobbing multitude flung themselves on their faces, and one of the Gelungs, rising, advanced to the foot

of the altar. Like one man, the lamas ceased chanting. The man standing before the altar spoke loudly. In the dead silence came question and answer:

"Holy One, tell us of our country. What is her doom?"

An awful voice from the awful bleeding figure replied:

"A great doom. From this country like a lit lamp shall the Yellow Faith enlighten the world. The white Faith wanes before it like a moon at dawn."

"Holy One, what of the Manchu dynasty that has stolen our land and oppressed us?"

"Already it dies. The breath is in its nostrils and a wise man twists the sword in its wound."

"Holy One, shall the white people wane, and their faith wither and Asia triumph?"

"She shall triumph."

"Holy One, is the day of our triumph at hand?"

"In fourteen summers shall the beginning be seen on the earth, and the Empire of Oros (Russia) totter into ruin."

(Remember it was in the year 1900 that I heard this prophecy.)

"Holy One, we have heard. Return to us from the gates of death. Return!" And again the wild invocations broke out like a tempest.

Then suddenly strength of purpose came to me. I extricated myself from the torrent of emotion as a man may wade to dry land from the sea. I clenched my hands and repeated the formula given me by the blind man for such occasions as this. I must not give it to the uninitiated. I will simply say it is called the "Charm of the Cleansing of the Eyes," and that as I repeated it inwardly I saw the Hubilgan seated calm and unwounded on the altar, swathed in his robes, untouched, serene and collected, while the multitude screamed and sobbed before him. I saw the rigid faces of the six Gelungs, the enlightened, who saw the scene in its reality even as I did. To all this I can swear. It is the truth. He was using the amazing power known in India and the Far East for ages to compel hundreds, nay, thousands, of spectators to see the picture formed in one man's mind. Who shall talk of the power and trustworthiness of the senses after this? Who shall say that seeing is believing?

Then I released myself. I sprang, as it were, into the ocean of illusion again that I might see the thing to the end.

The lamas began a very soft intoning. The Peking lama whispered that it was "The Formula of Return," very quiet, like a far-off music sung with shut lips. The Hubilgan, now almost drained of blood, which dripped on all sides from the altar, raised some in his right hand and breathed upon it three times, then, with a loud and terrible cry, flung it into the air. He passed his hand over the cross-cut and gaping wound, and as

he did so, it closed, the flesh contracted, the skin resumed its natural color. The wound was gone. The crowd on its knees watched the marvel.

Then drawing his robe about him with no trace remaining of what had been done, he sat, death-white and still, on the altar and imparted his blessing to all present, and finally, leaning on two Gelungs, he stepped down slowly and disappeared into the temple, and the people pressed forward to secure some token of the sacred blood that still dripped from the altar.

I broke away from the Peking lama and climbed up into the woods overhanging the temples, and there tried to adjust my mind and draw my conclusions. I have drawn them long since and that sight would not now move me to any emotion, least of all to that of surprise. Let the West prattle of mass hypnotism, let it in its ignorance discuss the subconscious self and its powers, and when it has exhausted conjecture, let it sit at the feet of the Orient and learn the old knowledge that was hoary with the wisdom of ages when Moses studied the wisdom of the Egyptians. And then will come the inevitable end. The West will apply it to its own insatiable thirst for gold and power, and the world will go down in ruin.

So I say no more. I spent that day alone. The next I was summoned to the presence of the Holy Hubilgan.

I was led by endless passages with endless doors opening from them to a wider one which ended in a golden door richly embossed with symbols of dragons and sacred figures apparently controlling them. The Peking lama who was my guide knocked very low three times, and then opened it. I saw his long yellow hand trembling as he did so, and when it opened he threw himself on the floor inside and so remained through our whole interview. And now what I tell will not be believed, yet is true.

The Holy Hubilgan was seated alone in a great room pierced with only two small windows and therefore very dim. Before him was a low table of carved Chinese blackwood. His face was death-pale, and, in a setting white as snow, gleamed his strange eyes like glittering black jewels, magnetic, piercing, terrifying. My heart seemed to open like the valves of a shell to disclose its secrets when he turned them slowly on me. He wore a white robe folded about him, the cushions he sat on were white. In the dimness of the room, he cast a pale light about him like a ghost, a memory taking shape for a brief moment between life and death. On his long slender hand was a great barbaric ring with a green gem deep as fathomless water.

A cold vibrant thrill ran through every vein as I met the intricate eyes that slowly widened on me from this living image of ivory. I made my humble salutation, and instantly in a clear voice he said in English:

"You deny your country. But you are an Englishman. What is your reason?"

I could not have spoken to save my life. It took me so utterly by surprise. Was I dreaming? English! But I collected my mind hurriedly. Who could know what language he was talking? I only knew that I heard it as English. The blind man had prepared me here, as in so much else.

"You own you are English?"

"I own it."

"Your name?"

"John Mallerdean."

He looked calmly at me.

"Your ancestor was a man of note in the days of the Emperor Ch'ien-lung, a hundred and more years ago. I remember him well. Black-haired and eyed like you, with straight black brows. A fierce, proud man. He came here twice on an errand from the Court at Peking."

"And Your Holiness saw him?"

"I saw him. What have I not seen

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Weavers of Canadian Romance

Three authors who answered the call---Began careers writing for church papers---Desired to serve fellowmen

By LILIAN BEYNON THOMAS

"ARTICLES are no good if they have only facts and statistics and exhortations. Give me a sketch—a story—a thing of life rather than a report." Such was the demand of the editor of *The Westminster*, when Rev. C. W. Gordon called at his office one day, with a light of determination in his eyes, that every editor learns to recognize. That was away back in 1896, and ever since editors have been combatting insistent contributors with the same demand, "Give me a story—a thing of life" they say, and many there be who try, but few who succeed.

It is of three authors who have succeeded—three authors who began by writing for church publications—three authors whose pens are driven, by the zeal of the artist and the fiery spirit of the missionary, that this article is written. Nations in the making, full of hope and the belief that anything may happen, cannot in the very nature of things produce pure art. How can any author sit apart, detached and critical, while every hand is extended to whip something into a shape it has never had before! And Ralph Connor, Nellie L. McClung and L. M. Montgomery, are the very last people in the world who desire to sit apart from the life of their country, as mere spectators of the pageant of existence. No, they are all preachers, preachers first and artists second, and more interesting to us because of that fact.

Ralph Connor, the Minister and Author

Charley Gordon, his old friends call him, but those who had not the privilege of knowing him in his youth, would not take such a liberty. Not that he would resent it—oh, no, but the average person is not so familiar with the preacher. The distance between even the front pew and the pulpit is considerable, a distance, an apartness, that becomes fixed in the minds of the congregation and in the manner of the minister—that too is inevitable.

Ralph Connor has left his mark on St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg, where he has ministered to the congregation for more than 30 years, and St. Stephens has left its mark on him. Long since, he has shed whatever of the wild and woolly west may have marked his appearance, when he emerged from

his mission among the miners and lumbermen.

His slight but well proportioned figure, his clear cut regular features, his well groomed person from which one could imagine him flicking off a speck of dust with the tip of his finger, and a certain aloofness, mark him as a man whose paths have been paths of pleasantness. He is a minister—it is written large in his manner and appearance, but a minister in the quiet protection of stained glass windows, through which the softened light falls on rich woodwork and carpets and a congregation unharassed by the savage conflict with nature in the raw.

But this is not all of Ralph Connor. Look beneath his broad regular brow, as even as a well cultivated highway, and you will meet the glow from deep set eyes, that gives a clue to the man. The man who bearded the editor of *The Westminster* in his office, and demanded that he educate the people of the East into an appreciation of the needs of the men, in mine and lumber camp. The man whose enthusiasm secured support from British churches for 60 missions in the Canadian northwest for five years. The man, who, in 1915, went as chaplain of the 43rd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, to the battle fields of France.

From those eyes look out a fire, that accounts for much in the life and writings of C. W. Gordon. Had the physique of the man measured up to the inward fire, who can say on what achievements he might not have written his name. But never robust, his accomplishments have been tremendous, and the fire to live and do, still burns with a great heat.

A Start in the Writing Game

It was at the demand of the editor for "a story," that he wrote an account of Christmas Eve among the lumbermen in the Selkirk mountains. As he wrote, he found more and more to tell, and from that request came *Tales of the Selkirks*, published in *The Westminster* in 1897. *Black Rock* followed as a book, the next year.

When the editor was faced with the practical problem of what name to use for the writer, feeling it wise to keep the identity of the author hidden, Gordon invented a name, Connor, out of the first letters of Canada and the northwest. But the editor was a MacDonald and he had never seen such a name. He didn't purpose having any fancy names in his paper, pure inventions too, and so he made it Connor, which didn't mean



Mrs. McClung and her black dog, Pal, in the attractive living-room of her home in Calgary

anything, but then how many names do? It served as a tag and to it he attached Ralph. For that, he did not have any reason, just a feel that Ralph and Connor got along well together, and so

they have, as far as most of us know. At any rate after reading *Black Rock* and *The Sky Pilot* and *Glengarry School Days* we all liked it—I should say loved it!

It is a name that is loved in many lands, and every new book from that author is eagerly greeted by a host of admirers. There are those who say that the early books were the best, the preference seeming to

point to *The Sky Pilot*, but many of us are a bit too ready to judge a book. All we have to offer is our own little opinion, which may not have much value. Time alone can give the final decision, and to it we must bow, and time is proving very kindly to Ralph Connor's early books. What it may do to the later ones, we do not know.

Ralph Connor has been called the pioneer writer of the evangelical romance, in Canada. Some say his imagination is more reproductive than creatively constructive, but when all is said that the critics can say, the common folks are eagerly reading his books, because of their common humanity and dramatic power. Ralph Connor is a good judge of human nature. He has a fresh humor and a gripping pathos, and he understands dramatic values.

Nellie L. McClung

Just mention the name of Nellie L. McClung to thousands of people and their faces will immediately light up with an eager warmth. She is a woman who is greatly loved, not only because of her books, but because of herself. There is about her such abundant vitality, lighted by unfailing kindness, that she seems to be one of those persons who come into the world unusually blessed.

She is beautiful in appearance, with a personality that radiates good will. She has wonderful physical strength—and she is western, through and through. She was born in Ontario, but no doubt as soon as her parents saw her, they knew that she did not belong down there. At any rate they moved west, and it was the prairie that fed her young imagination during her formative years.

When I think of Mrs. McClung, I think of the prairie anemone, that dips its feet in the icy trickle from the south side of a snowbank, pops up its furry head, and joyfully heralds the approach of spring. It leads—undaunted by frozen earth, and chilling winds, and ice packed rivers. Spring is coming, let the pessimists say what they will, and it will hearten the discouraged, until the south winds begin to blow.

Mrs. McClung never loses faith in the better day. Spring is always on the way, and never does she let her own comfort or convenience interfere with her heralding of that fact. If it is woman's suffrage or temperance or social purity that she advocates, she does it with her whole heart and soul and strength. There are no stopping houses in her fight against evil—it is war to a finish.

A Woman of Many Gifts

There is no doubt in my mind that Mrs. McClung is the most powerful woman lecturer in Canada. She has a ready wit, a kindly humor, and the apt and dramatic word to express her ideas. She has magnetism, whether on the platform or at nearer range, and she is fearless. When Mrs. McClung opposes either a man or a government, her opposition is a factor to be greatly feared.

Like most people so widely gifted, she has been drawn in many directions. The platform, politics, church work, family life, and her writing, have all made claims on her. Only a strong woman could have done what she has, and not gone down under the strain.

But recently Mrs. McClung has been taking stock of life. She is a member of parliament (the Alberta legislature), she has her home in Calgary, she has offices in many organizations, and she has her publisher and her public demanding both lectures and articles and books. Asked about the work she prefers, Mrs. McClung said:

"I like writing better than anything else that I do. I am not fond of politics; the futility of one's effort is very depressing to me. I like lecturing. I thoroughly enjoy speaking to an audience, but it is in writing that I have my greatest delight. I never get over the thrill of seeing my own words in print and contemplating the possibility of their being read when my lips are dumb."

"Writing I believe is a very serious responsibility and should not be undertaken lightly, for when once we have committed a thought to paper, we have released it for all eternity. I would be afraid to write a sentence that might confuse or weaken any person's sense of right and wrong. If I cannot help people I will certainly not make it harder for other people to help them. I am not sitting in judgment on other writers, but am glad that I do not have to take their responsibility."

"Life has many perplexities and many winding roads, and the way is often confused and dark. I believe that

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Mrs. Ewan MacDonald (L. M. Montgomery), the author beloved for her Anne and Emily books, in a field of daisies in Prince Edward Island.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

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Dominion Day

Fifty-nine years ago four struggling colonies were merged to form the Dominion of Canada and Confederation was accomplished. Since then the chain of provinces across the continent has been completed. Resources undreamed of by the Fathers of Confederation have been discovered. The prairies, instead of being a weary waste of wilderness, fit only as a habitation for Indians, hunters and traders, as it was then considered, last year produced nearly a billion bushels of grain. Yet this is but an earnest of their potentialities. The great pre-Cambrian shield, which sweeps around Hudson Bay from Labrador to the Arctic Ocean, is now known to be one of the richest storehouses of the precious metals on the globe. Alberta alone contains 17 per cent. of the coal reserves of the world. In forest wealth and fisheries Canada stands high among all the nations. In water powers, the indestructible basis of industrial development, her resources are all but illimitable. Not only is Canada rich in material resources but its people possess the ability and the vision that will enable them to grasp their opportunities.

In population our country now stands where the United States stood 100 years ago. The countries of Northern Europe, containing the finest racial stocks, are feeling the pressure of population with ever increasing intensity. Tens of millions of them must find homes elsewhere. To these resources many of them must turn, and by selection will add a desirable element to our population. Sir Wilfrid Laurier once made the statement: "The nineteenth century was the century of the United States; the twentieth will be Canada's century." But the great war and its after effects checked our development and imposed burdens of debt that for years will weigh heavily upon us. For a time it seemed that his prophesy would fail of fulfilment. But hope is now being renewed. Our prospects are brightening. The interrupted stream of immigration is setting in again to our shores, and a new era in the development of our natural resources is dawning. Along with that development will go the natural growth of manufacturing and commerce, and all those things that go to make up a vigorous and prosperous country. On this Dominion Day Canadians are looking forward with renewed faith to the future, confident that the prophesy of Laurier will yet be fulfilled.

A Canadian Flag

In his article, *Why Not a Canadian Flag?* elsewhere in this issue, W. J. Healy discusses the question of a flag for Canada, and gives the facts about the flags of Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State, and the proposed flag of the Union of South Africa. In each of the important self-governing dominions, except Canada, a national flag has been or is likely to be adopted.

Should Canada follow the example of other dominions and adopt a national flag? There is no valid reason why she should any longer lag behind in this particular. Can-

ada is the senior self-governing Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Canada occupies one of the great geographical surfaces of the globe; an area incalculably rich in all the varied natural resources required to make a great nation. Canada has a vigorous, self-reliant population of 9,000,000 people, from whom nearly 600,000 men went forth to fight in the great war, in which they acquitted themselves second to the men of no other nation on either side of that mighty conflict. Canada has a great and romantic history and a rich tradition. Canada's status and nationhood are now recognized by all the world—except the Canadian people. It is time that it was recognized at home.

But Canada has no flag. Canada lacks that distinctive emblem possessed by even the smallest and humblest of the nations of the world. The Canadian ensign wherever it flies, except on Canadian ships, has no official sanction. When the adoption of a Canadian flag was proposed in parliament vigorous opposition was raised by self-appointed guardians of Canada's loyalty, whose political stock-in-trade is the stirring up of racial and religious antagonisms. The implication was that Canada's loyalty would be seriously impaired by such an innovation. The answer to this is that the fabric of Canadian loyalty to the Empire is not so threadbare as to suffer from such a cause any more than Australia's and New Zealand's loyalty suffered by the adoption of national flags a quarter-of-a-century ago. To the statement that the Union Jack is Canada's flag it can only be said that it bears the emblem of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the the last change made in it, the placing of the Cross of St. Patrick, was made in 1801, generations before any of the colonies rose to the status of self-governing nationhood.

By adopting a flag of her own Canada would not be hauling down the Union Jack from the masthead, nor displaying the slightest disrespect to Great Britain. In any design adopted the Union Jack of Great Britain and Ireland should occupy the position of honor, which is the upper quarter next the jack-staff, or be equally conspicuous if the design does not allow of that location. Some of the designs that have been suggested are illustrated in Mr. Healy's article. In all of them the Union Jack is conspicuous. Of the different suggestions the winning design in the *La Presse* competition seems to us to be the most suitable. The Union Jack occupies the dominant position. The white field, borrowed from the flag of the France of Jacques Cartier and Champlain, carries a maple leaf, loved and recognized as the distinctive emblem of Canada. This suggestion gathers in one design all the proud traditions of this country and officially recognizes the contribution of the four great races to Canadian nationality. It is distinctive in appearance and its features would be easily recognizable at a distance. It is a happy circumstance that the suggestion should come from our French-Canadian fellow countrymen. But whatever design might be finally adopted, there is no reason why Canada should not follow the example of Australia and New Zealand in the adoption of a distinctive national flag, and take another step towards full and complete partnership in the great British family of nations.

Immigrant Transportation

Canada's rising tide of immigration, which has been dealt with elsewhere in this issue, warrants a query about transatlantic passenger rates. The wide publicity given to the various schemes for assisted passages has put the public off the track. The man on the street has a vague notion that so many agencies are at work to encourage and assist

the prospective immigrant, that all that is required of him is to present himself at his home town station and be transported free of charge, or nearly so, to his desired destination. The contrasting fact is that the various schemes for assisting settlers to come to Canada apply to British immigrants only, and of these only 10 per cent. qualify. In other words, probably 95 per cent. of the immigrants pay full third-class ocean passage, which has increased so much since pre-war days as to constitute a real bar to many families that would be an asset to this country.

West-bound third-class steamship rates have risen from approximately \$32 in 1914 to \$87.50 in 1924, since when there has been no change. This is an increase of about 170 per cent. Railway fares for immigrants from the Atlantic seaboard to prairie points have, in the same time, risen less than 40 per cent. There is very good ground for believing that the abnormal rise in steamship rates cannot be explained on the ground of increased cost of operating boats.

The real explanation lies in this: Steamship rates are made by the North Atlantic combine in the United States. Immigrants are so anxious to get into the United States under the restricted quota that the cost of exorbitant steamship fares is overlooked. But, forsooth, the fare to Canadian ports must be kept in line with the high cost of fares to American ports! This constitutes an entirely indefensible tax on the big majority of incoming immigrants. There are undoubtedly many large families of the kind of people we badly need—people with the physical and moral qualities essential for the best type of Canadian citizenship—who have contemplated immigration and have been discouraged by the high cost of ocean transport in their depleted currencies. It is time that some action was taken to bring the cost of immigrant sea passage into some relation with the cost of the service.

Farm Organizations Growing

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the steady increase in membership in the educational farm organizations throughout the three prairie provinces. These organizations, which many fondly hoped were disappearing, are showing signs of a strong come-back. The post-war depression, the enthusiasm of the political movement and the rise of the pools for a time diverted attention from the educational associations. Now, however, farmers and their wives are realizing that the foundation of the whole farmers' movement lies in the educational associations, and that they should be kept up to strength and functioning in proper order to bring the full benefits to agriculture.

More and more it must be forced home to farmers that individually they are helpless against the powerful organizations in all other lines of industry. It is only by co-operating with each other through organized effort that they can maintain a proper and reasonable and profitable status for agriculture. No matter how well the ordinary operations of farming may be carried on, nor how successful farmers may be in making "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," agriculture cannot be put upon its feet by that method alone. The marketing and the economic sides of agriculture must be organized to retain the benefits which greater production warrants. Legislation must be watched closely and in detail, otherwise the profits of agriculture can be in a large measure leached away by devious methods, which to the ordinary unobserving person are not noticeable.

Another most hopeful sign is the steady progress which has been made towards the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers'

Union. The big convention called for Saskatoon, on July 15, for the consummation of the amalgamation, should produce good results, and mark a new era in the life of farm organizations in that great province. The heat and the animosity which were generated in the past have been gradually dying down, and the representatives of both organizations are able to take a clearer view of the situation than ever before. The rank and file of the farmers of Saskatchewan undoubtedly desire one strong, central organization through which they can exercise united effort. The interests of the farmers of the province are identical and it would be unfortunate if they should continue to be divided longer. Everyone will hope that the amalgamation will be achieved upon a satisfactory basis, and that the United Farmers of Saskatchewan will become an organization in keeping with the importance of the agricultural industry of that province.

Protect Co-operation

It has been found necessary to protect the use of the word "Co-operative," in the name of a business concern. Most provincial legislatures have provided that it can only be used by a company which can properly qualify under the co-operative law. In recent years, however, the words "United" and "Pool" have come into common use, and are associated in the public mind with co-operative endeavor. This fact has been seized upon by some individuals, and they are capitalizing the idea that no protection against the misleading use of the words has been provided. It has come to the attention of The Guide that firms which by no stretch of the imagination can be looked upon as co-operative, are using these words in their titles. Their evident purpose is to take advantage of the popularity of co-operation and attract business by their use.

The practice can result only in harm to the co-operative movement.

The use of these words in business names should be legally restricted to purely co-operative organizations. When a man does business with a firm using the words "United" or "Pool" in its title there should be no question about its bona fides. They should be protected as the use of the word "Co-operative" is protected. Furthermore, a federal regulation is needed to prevent the evasion of such a provincial safeguard by the simple expedient of taking out a Dominion charter.

Senatorial Interference

What the senators can do, what they have already done and what they are threatening to do with legislation is bulking large in political gossip emanating from Ottawa. The old boys in the Red Chamber killed the Old Age Pension Bill in open daylight. Evidently their courage failed them somewhat when they approached the Farm Loan Bill because they held a secret session while they mutilated that particular measure. Now we hear a good deal of talk about the rejection of the Grain Act amendment, which is supported by the organized farmers of Western Canada, and passed the House of Commons with the support of all three parties. It is said that the Progressives are being threatened with the defeat of the Grain Act amendment in the Senate unless enough of them oppose the government in the Commons to ensure its defeat on the customs investigation report. Senatorial audacity has risen so high that it is even hinted the budget itself may be challenged in order to kill the vote for the Hudson Bay Railway. Things have come to a pretty pass in Canada when the will of the people is to be thwarted by a bunch of senators responsible to nobody.

Canada enjoys the unique distinction—

if, indeed, it is possible to enjoy such a distinction—of having the only autocratic Senate in the English-speaking world, or, as a matter of fact, in any other democratically-governed country. There is nothing like our Canadian Senate to be found in any enlightened land today. And the worst of it is that some of these senators are determined to take themselves seriously. They are appointed for life, they cannot be recalled, they are responsible to no one. The Senate is the citadel of special privilege and subject to political influence. How long are these people going to be allowed to mutilate or destroy legislation passed by the House of Commons? How long will the Canadian people permit themselves to be over-ruled by such an autocratic and largely useless body of legislators?

The present situation is brought about very largely through the wobbling, shifting attitude of Mr. King and his government. It is only a couple of years ago that Mr. King was making the welkin ring with threats of what he was going to do with the Senate. It has turned out to be all hot air. The Senate pursues its destructive course while the premier's mighty courage has oozed out at his finger tips. Before we can get rid of the autocratic Senate and its interference with popular legislation, we need a government possessed of courage, grit and backbone.

The American Automobile Association has broadcasted a request that American tourists in Canada should observe the fundamentals of international courtesy by displaying the American flag only alongside the Canadian flag and never alone. This is an excellent rule for visitors in all lands. It is the height of good taste, wins goodwill and commands respect. Canadians visiting in the United States should observe the same rule.



Canada—Fifty-nine years old today—and going strong

Stratford-on-Avon

The birthplace of a
genius
By W. H. CORKHILL



IN the year 1563, Stratford-on-Avon was quite an ordinary little country place of no great importance, like many other country places to be found all over England, but today, tourists from all over the world make a point of visiting the town. Why? About April 23, 1564, a son was born to a glover and alderman of the town. The boy received all his schooling in the local Grammar



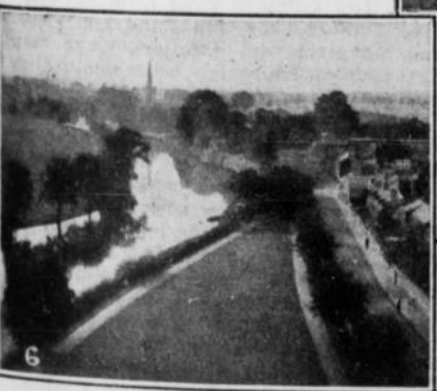
in every language, written by all ranks of men from the peasant to the prince. So great is the homage of man to the poet of nature. In 1582, the poet married Anne Hathaway. Of her we know very little save that she was eight years older than he, and that they were happy together. Her cottage stands at Shottery, a hamlet about one mile from Stratford, in a beautiful nook before which runs a clear brook,



1. Shakespeare's House.
2. The garden of Shakespeare's House.
3. Shakespeare's Statue at Stratford-on-Avon.
4. The Memorial Theatre before the destructive fire.



School, between the ages of eight and sixteen, and when about the age of twenty-two, he went to London, and became a playwright. For twenty years, he turned out on an average, a new play every six months. So splendidly did he do his work that Stratford-on-Avon became known as the birth-place of the greatest figure in the world of literature, the genius, William Shakespeare. Dante, Homer and Milton were great persons,



crossed by a wooden bridge. It is an ideal situation for a poet's love, a place where he could find
"—Tongues in trees, books in the running brook,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."
The good lady bore two daughters and one son to Shakespeare, and survived him by seven years. On April 25, 1616, he was buried in the chancel



5. Guild Chapel and Grammar School at Stratford-on-Avon, where the youth Shakespeare received his early education.
6. View from the Memorial Theatre.
7. Holy Trinity Church, where Shakespeare is buried.
8. Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

the river Avon, and is surrounded by picturesque dales and hills, woods and meadows. The boy had an eye for all he saw around his native town, and years after, when he was writing in London, he was able to see Stratford once more, where

"The winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes."

His plays teem with references to nature and flowers, and in the garden behind his house are to be found today, every flower and herb which the poet mentioned. Visitors are still shown the room where the poet was born, a low, antique room, the walls of which are covered with inscriptions

of Holy Trinity Church. At the foot of the graveyard runs the river so beloved by the poet,

"—Thou softly flowing Avon, by thy silver stream
Of things more than mortal sweet
Shakespeare would dream."

The Memorial Theatre, which was erected at Stratford, has recently been damaged by fire, and plans are now afoot to replace it with a more fitting memorial, yet whilst the English tongue is spoken, no better memorial will be found than the poet's own immortal works.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world—This was
a man!"

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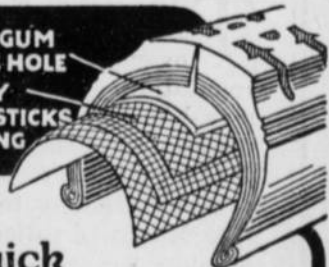
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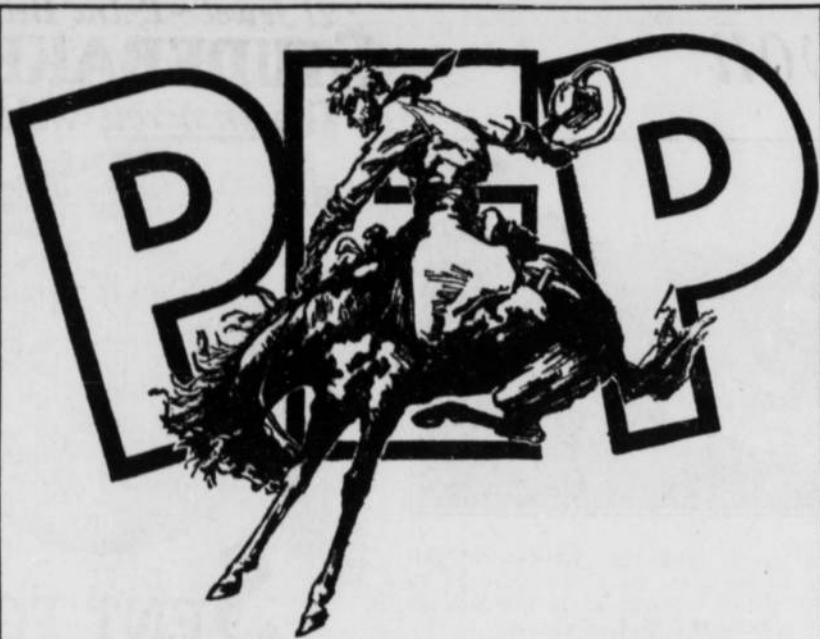


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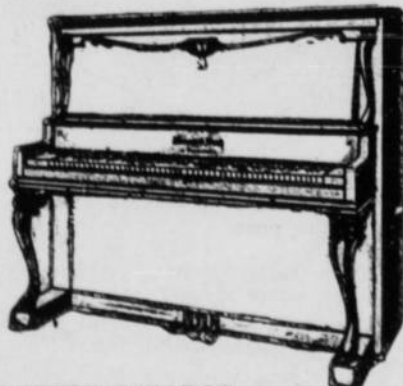


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Flowers for Farm Gardens

By F. L. SKINNER

MOST farmers' wives and children and also quite a few of the farmers themselves like to see flowers growing around the yard; but many are deterred from growing them on account of the work entailed in planting and caring for annuals and such tender perennials as gladioli and dahlias during the busy spring season. Moreover, unless these plants are given a considerable amount of attention they are likely to be late in blooming and just getting real nice looking when an early fall frost comes along and completely ruins them.

There is, however, a class of plants which can get along with little or no attention until after seeding, and which will produce flowers each in its own season, from June until September; I am referring to the hardy perennials. In fact some of these plants will live and flower for several seasons after all cultivation has ceased, and all of those mentioned below have lived at my place and continued to flower for at least three years without cultivation. I do not recommend this method of growing them but, during the war and in the years immediately following, when labor of any kind was extremely scarce and expensive, quite a bit of my garden became over-run with grass and such native plants as golden rod, asters, peavine, etc., and the following notes are about some of the varieties of flowers which survived. Of course when a reasonable amount of care can be given them all these plants will grow better and produce more and finer flowers, and well repay the trouble and time expended on them.

Avoid Confusion in Names

In this article the botanical name of the plants will be given first, with the common names in brackets afterwards. Common names are often very local and confusing, and frequently the same common names are applied to different plants in different districts; it is a good plan, therefore, for those who take an interest in gardening, to try and become acquainted with the proper names of their plants.

Achillea ptarmica ("The Pearl") (yarrow, millfoil, bachelor's buttons), this grows to a height of 12 to 18 inches and has showy heads of small double, white aster-like flowers during July and August. It is very hardy and not at all fastidious as to soil: it is also very good as a cut flower.

Convallaria majalis (lily of the valley), this beautiful and fragrant little



In the rose garden of Mrs. G. Keeble, Brandon

flower needs no description to those who have memories of Old World gardens. To those who are not already acquainted with this old favorite, I may say that in form it somewhat resembles the wintergreen of our Manitoba woods (*Pyrola*), but has a fragrance that once smelt is not likely to be forgotten, and the beauty of its white bells is even more chaste than that of the *Pyrola*. Being a woodland plant it likes a cool spot in a soil that does not dry too quickly. It flowers early in June.

Delphinium hybridum (perennial larkspur). This is one of the most striking of hardy perennials: it throws up stems from five to seven feet high, the top two to two-and-a-half feet being a solid spire of flowers; usually of various



Iris Siberica in Mr. Skinner's garden, which has received no cultivation for five years. We might call the specimen in the foreground, *Taraxacum*, to give this story a little more tone, but Mr. Skinner insists that we give it its common name of dandelion.

shades of blue, but occasionally having a centre of mauve, lilac or purple. Its flowering season is during late July and August.

Hemerocallis dumortierii (day lily). This, the orange day lily, is a native of northeastern Asia and has fragrant orange-yellow flowers during the latter part of June and July; a closely related variety, *Middendorf's* day lily, has paler colored flowers about the same time. These two varieties are very hardy and will stand a great deal more neglect than the yellow and tawny day lilies, and are equally as showy during their flowering season.

Iris Sibirica (flowering flag). Most people are acquainted with the common garden or German iris as it is usually called, but the Siberian varieties are not so well known at present. The Siberian iris grows about three feet high and though it does not possess the gaudy colors of the German iris, still it has a graceful habit which few other varieties possess. Their flowers are produced during June and early July and range in color from white to deep blue. They will stand a great deal of neglect and the photograph shows a clump which has had no cultivation for over five years.

Lychnis chalcidonica (scarlet lychnis). This is a very bright colored flower and quite showy when seen against a background of dark green foliage. Being a native of Russia it is quite hardy and is very easily grown: it grows about two feet high and flowers during July and August.

Paeonia sinensis (peony). This is one of the finest of hardy perennials suitable for Canadian gardens. Its handsome foliage and large fragrant flowers help to make it a fairly good substitute for the roses and rhododendrons of Old World gardens. Though the peony likes good care and cultivation, still, once well established, it can stand a considerable amount of neglect without serious injury. Though some of the newer varieties of peony are quite expensive still some of the older and cheaper varieties such as *Festiva Maxima* (white), *Asa Gray* (pink), and *De Lachi* (crimson) are hard to beat.

Rudbeckia laciniata (golden glow). While the chrysanthemum is not a success as a garden flower in Western Canada, still in the golden glow we have a fairly good substitute. Under good cultivation this plant will grow over seven feet high and produce its bright yellow double flowers in great profusion during August and September. These are splendid for cut flowers.

This does not by any means exhaust the list of easily grown perennials, but from such a selection flowers can be had, with a minimum of trouble, from June until September.

Preserving Eggs

Lime water excels all other egg preservatives

By PROF. M. C. HERNER

THE egg is at its best as an article of diet just when it is laid. The new laid egg is of such a structure and composition that it will deteriorate in quality very quickly, if it is not kept under the proper conditions. The object in preserving eggs is to have an article that comes as close in quality to the new laid egg as it is possible to get. There are seasons of low production and seasons of high production with high prices in the former and lower prices in the latter. The economizing housewife aims to lay in a supply of fresh eggs when they are low in price to tide her household over the period of high prices with a class of product that as nearly as possible comes up to the new laid product in quality.

The new laid egg when candled has a small air space at the large end, the yolk is very faintly visible and both yolk and white are firm in quality. As the egg gets older the air space increases in size, the yolk is more distinctly visible, shows up cloudy and lacks in firmness and the white becomes thinner and more watery. The warmer weather directly affects the keeping quality of the eggs and the deterioration in quality as indicated by these points is very rapid during the summer season, unless prevented by some artificial method of preservation.

Swat Rooster—First Step

Commercially eggs are preserved by putting them into cold storage, or by being processed, but many housewives prefer to put down their own supply, if they are sure of getting a good quality egg. Whether eggs are preserved by commercial methods, or by home methods, it is a recognized fact that the non-fertile egg has far better keeping qualities than the fertile one.

If the eggs are fertile, warm weather conditions will start embryonic growth, which, when the egg is candled, shows up as a cloudy area in the yolk.

The theory of preserving eggs is to clog up or seal up the pores of shell so as to prevent evaporation, to prevent outside contamination and to hold the quality of the contents up to the highest point. Commercial preservation, liquid preservation and paste preservation will all more or less effectively do the first two things, but there is a difference when it comes to the quality of the contents in the eggs preserved by different methods.

The average housewife is chiefly concerned with the home methods of preservation and wants a method where the material is fairly cheap, easy to prepare, and yet a material that will mean a high quality egg for winter use.

Dry Preservatives Inferior

A very exhaustive line of experimental work in the use of home preservatives demonstrated the fact that liquid preservatives were quite superior to any other class. Eggs might be wrapped in paper, put in bran, salt, oats, rubbed with a paste, dipped in boiling water and set away in a cool, dry place, and be probably of fair eating quality, but

when it came to maintaining the original quality of the eggs for a definite length of time, all these methods fell down badly.

Lime water proved to be superior to any other method of preserving eggs for home use. The lime water with salt added came in second, and the water glass solution stood third. The difference in the quality of the eggs preserved by these three methods was sufficient to give the housewife certain definite preferences.

Lime water eggs come closest to the new laid egg in quality. Eggs preserved this way will show a firmer white, more thick white and less watery white, a firmer yolk, fewer yolks sticking to the shell, and even after being preserved five or six months will poach quite nicely. The lime and salt solution eggs will almost be equal to those in the straight lime solution, but as a rule will not be quite as good in flavor.

Those preserved in water glass will show less firmness in both yolk and white. There will be more eggs with the yolks sticking to the shell, and they will not be very good for poaching, neither will they be as good a flavor as the other two.

How to Make Lime Water

The method of preparing lime water is to use two pounds of fresh burnt lime stone and slake this with five gallons of water that has been previously boiled. Stir well and allow it to settle. Repeat this three or four times and after a few hours the clear liquid on top can be used. This is a saturated lime solution, or the water contains as much lime as it can hold in suspension.

An earthen crock of five-gallon capacity is a very good container to use, or a wooden pail or keg if free from taints. A five-gallon crock holds about 200 eggs. Roughly speaking, figure on a little over three dozen eggs for every gallon capacity of the container. The eggs should be candled before putting them in the preservative, and all cracks, those with cloudy yolks or air spaces over half an inch deep removed. Fill the container to within an inch or so of the top. Set in a cool place in the cellar if possible, where the temperature remains fairly uniform. Set it level so that a thin layer of hot paraffin can be poured on the top to prevent rapid evaporation of the liquid.

The salt and lime solution consists of the lime solution as above with one pound of salt added. The water glass is prepared by boiling the water first and then adding the water glass according to directions on the container, which usually state to use about 10 to 12 parts of water to one of water glass. This solution forms into a jelly in the bottom of the crock which is very objectionable. None of these liquid preservatives should be used a second time. The success of these depends very largely on the methods of preparing them, the quality of the eggs when put down, and the temperature of the room in which the container is kept.

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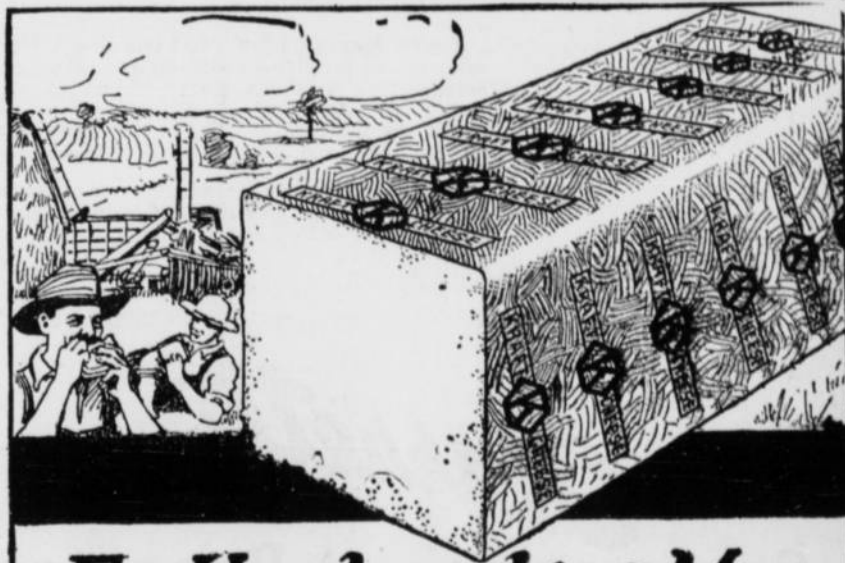
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Pictures by Radio

Early discoveries lead to wonderful results

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY

FIFTEEN years ago, while attending a wireless telegraph school, I witnessed an experiment which impressed me as being very interesting. The lecturer had on the bench an arrangement of batteries, a relay and an electric bell, connected with what from a distance appeared to be a watch case. After pulling down the window shades so as to darken the room, our instructor explained that he was opening the lid of the watch case and then he struck a match. Immediately, the bell commenced ringing and continued until the light flickered out, when it ceased. Snap went the watch case; up went the shades and the lecturer proceeded to tell us about selenium.

He had some of this substance made up into what is known as a selenium cell and enclosed in the little case which we had mistaken for a watch.

Selenium, he told us, possesses the property of changing its electrical resistance when subjected to the influence of light. In darkness its resistance is high. In light its resistance drops. Connected with a battery bell and suitable relay, the selenium cell in darkness had a resistance so high that sufficient current could not pass through it to operate the relay and ring the bell. When light from the match fell upon the cell, its electrical resistance was reduced, more current was permitted to flow and so the bell rang.

Photoelectric Cells

The original discovery of the property of selenium was made as far back as 1873. A number of other materials have been found to possess the same property in varying degrees, and in more recent years there has been developed a highly efficient photoelectric cell consisting of a vacuum tube containing potassium or other alkali metal. The alkali metal forms one electrode of the tube and a second conductor forms the other. Under the influence of light, the alkali metal gives off electrons. When connected to an external circuit, a current flows and this current rises and falls instantaneously as the light increases and decreases in intensity. The photoelectric cell, then, is a vacuum tube somewhat similar to the radio receiving tube, inasmuch as it contains an element throwing off electrons. Instead of the electron discharge being produced by heating a filament to incandescence, it is produced by the action of light falling upon alkali metal. Also, instead of the electron flow (and the external

current flow) being controlled by received radio currents in a grid circuit, the electron discharge varies with an increase or decrease in intensity of the light.

Picture Transmission

It was recognized years before the days of broadcasting or even commercial wireless telegraphy that the photoelectric property of selenium and other substances could be applied to the transmission of pictures over land wires. Considerable time had to pass and much work had to be done before the transmission of photographs over long land lines could be perfected. The development of radio to its present stage has provided amplifiers for boosting feeble current fluctuations in the circuits connected with photoelectric cells and has made possible the production of oscillating currents which can be



Transmitted picture of variable line type

transmitted over land wires so as to serve as "carrier" currents for the photo-modulations. Carrier currents may be broadcast in the form of carrier waves. We know that these carrier waves may be modulated by the effects of sound striking a microphone. Also, they may be modulated by the effects of light falling upon a photoelectric cell.

It would be beyond the scope of this article to attempt anything but a mere sketch of the method employed in transmitting and receiving photographs by wire or radio, but it may be possible to convey such a general idea of the principles as is desired by the average reader. More detailed descriptions will be found in the pages of the regular radio publications, to which students are referred.

The Sending Instrument

Imagine a machine somewhat resembling a gramophone of the cylinder type, but made so that the cylinder moves along as it rotates, while the reproducer remains stationary. In place of an opaque cylinder, imagine one of transparent glass having a photographic film "positive" wrapped around it. In place of the reproducer, suppose there is a lens focussing a beam of light to a point on the surface of the film. As the cylinder rotates and advances, the entire surface of the film passes through the tiny spot of light, the light tracing out a spiral path similar to that traversed by the reproducer of the gramophone. Within the transparent cylinder, not moving with it but held so that the light ray falls upon it, there is a photoelectric cell.

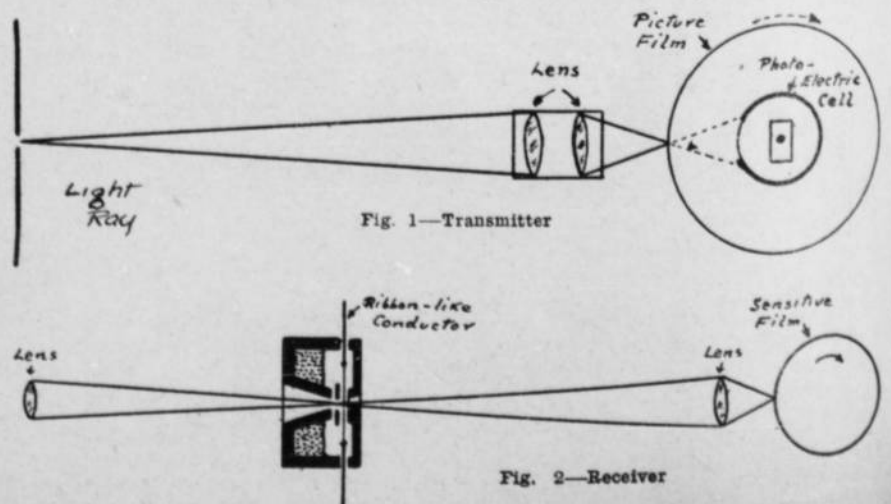


Fig. 1—Transmitter

Fig. 2—Receiver



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All Druggists

Formula of
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

Forhan's
Limited
Montreal

As each small portion of the film sur-
face passes through the light ray, the
photoelectric cell is affected more or
less according to whether that portion
of the picture happens to be light or
dark. Transparent parts of the picture
permit more intense light to reach the
cell, reducing its resistance and causing
increases of current. The current thus
produced is amplified, impressed upon a
carrier wave and transmitted to a dis-
tant station either by land wire or
radio.

Receiving Pictures

At the receiving end, the current
variations have to be retranslated into
light values. Numerous methods have
been devised for this purpose, one of
the most successful being known as a
"light valve." This consists of a nar-
row ribbon-like conductor placed in a
magnetic field in such a position as to
cover a small hole which, when open,
permits a beam of light to be focussed
to a point upon the surface of a cylin-
der revolving and advancing at exactly
the same speed as the transmitting
cylinder. It is essential that the send-
ing and receiving cylinders should be
synchronized as, otherwise, the received
picture would be distorted probably
beyond recognition. Considerable
thought and experiment has been
devoted to solving this difficult prob-
lem but the solution appears to have
been found. I am obliged to omit a
description of the method here.

A sensitive photographic film wrap-
ped around the receiving cylinder is
acted upon by the light whenever it
passes through the light valve. The
ribbon-like conductor through which
received and amplified currents are
passed performs the work of a delicate
shutter in the path of the light ray.
Heavier received currents cause a
wider deflection of the conductor and
permit a wider beam of light to fall
upon the rotating film. When a dark
portion of the picture is shutting off the
light at the transmitting instrument,
the current is reduced at the receiver
and the light valve is closed. Thus the
strip of light falling upon the sensitive
film is continually widened and nar-
rowed, according to the lights and
shades of the picture being transmitted.
Being sensitive, the rotating film photo-
graphs the light fluctuations in the
form of a spiral strip of varying width.
When developed and printed, the result
is a reproduction of the original.
Under good working conditions, the
edges of the spiral strip are laid so
accurately side by side that the line
effect is scarcely noticeable. An en-
larged portion of a picture transmitted
by this method is shown above. It has
been magnified in order to show the
system of lines which compose it. By
placing it some distance from the eye
the reader will see the picture as it
appeared before enlargement.

Future Development

The transmission of pictures by wire
and radio is now a regular commercial
business. I would not hesitate to say
that within the next five years some of
our leading Canadian broadcasting
stations will be equipped with appar-
atus for the sending and receiving of
pictures—certainly within the next 10
years. It will not be long before the
better class of radio receiving sets will
provide for the reproduction of pictures
as well as music. Then will come the
perfection of "movies" by radio and,
some time later, television—that is the
ability to "see" by radio actually and
instantaneously events happening many
miles away. Some of these things are
already being performed in the labora-
tory. When perfected there, they will
be taken up as radio was, first by
amateur experimenters and eventually
by the general public. My only anxiety
is that then we poor announcers will
have, like waiters, to wear dress suits
all the time we are on duty!

Do You Get Grain Prices?

It would be greatly appreciated if
Guide readers would mail a postal card
to the Radio Editor, bearing answers
to the following questions: 1. Do you
receive grain market reports by radio?
2. From which station do you receive
them? 3. Are you satisfied with the
time at which you get them, or would
you prefer having them earlier or later?

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

The 4 and 13 Threshermen ROLLER BEARINGS

Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and the Tilting Feeder

The 4 Threshermen—the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers—are built into every Nichols & Shepard Thresher.

In the 22x36 farm thresher, they are ready to work for you, to thresh your crop, just when it is fit, and send the last kernel of grain to the wagon box, none to the straw pile.

13 Hyatt Roller Bearings with Alemite-Zerk Lubrication are standard equipment on 22x36 Nichols & Shepard Threshers. A Fordson handles it successfully.

The roller bearings greatly reduce the power necessary to thresh with any model.

A new manufacturing method puts the price within the reach of any farmer.

The construction is practically all steel, making the machine very long lived.

Send for this book—that tells the whole story.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD
The Red River Special Line

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Special
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28x46
30x52
32x56
36x60
Tractors
N & S
Oil-Gas
25-50
Allis-
Chalmers
15-25
20-35
Nichols &
Shepard
Steam
Engines

This book, "How a Good Thresher is Built," will tell you more of the Four Threshermen, and how the new method of manufacture has enabled us to put the always good Nichols & Shepard Thresher on the market at a price that places it within the reach of the thousands of farmers who realize that the individual rig is the best way to thresh.



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R. F. D. State.....

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And fine after Smoking!

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Community Activities

Some of the good things planned and carried through to accomplishment by women's clubs in Western Canada

Needed Better Music

A FEW years ago I moved from my home in the city to my husband's farm near a small town. The people were very kind and I liked my new life very much, but I sadly missed the musical treats I had formerly been able to enjoy.

The entertainments and dances were held in the community hall of the town. These entertainments were very poorly attended and I soon discovered the reason. It was the music or perhaps I should say the lack of it. Was it any pleasure to go and listen to that old organ wailing out an accompaniment to a song? The dances were about the same. A man, with a violin almost as old and cracked as the organ, sawed off tunes as old as the hills with someone vainly trying to chord to his music.

At a house party given near Christmas, three years ago, I happened to be saying what a vast difference a piano would make in the hall, when some of the young people present wanted to know if we couldn't do something to get one. I suggested forming a Young People's Club, to give concerts and dances once a month, the proceeds going toward the piano. Everyone thought this a splendid plan, and it was decided to hold a meeting two nights later to form this club, anyone over 16 to be admitted.

At the meeting we had 22 members, the membership fee being 25 cents. It was discovered among the members that two played the violin, one the mandolin and one a guitar. We decided to form an orchestra and hold practices twice a week at my home, having plenty of music and a piano there. We then elected our officers and started to plan our work. We decided to have an entertainment of some kind once a month. We instructed our secretary to write to the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, to obtain the loan of several plays and dialogues which they will lend for the period of two weeks. Next we appointed one of our members to interview the hall company to see if they could let us have the use of the hall free. We decided to give a basket social and dance. We instructed our secretary to send out notices to that effect to the surrounding district and in the meantime we practiced to be able to give better music at our first dance. We also decided to hold meetings every other Wednesday evening, each member taking it in turn to act as host or hostess to the club.

At our next meeting it was found that the hall company was quite willing to give us the use of the hall free of charge, which meant a saving of \$5.00. In addition to this, one of our storekeepers offered to give us coffee and sugar for our dances, thus bringing our expenses down to practically nothing. The plays had arrived from the University and several members were given one to copy out so we would have them when needed.

We had a good crowd compared to the number that there had been formerly and after supper our president gave a speech, telling the people of our ambition to get better music for the community and asking everyone to co-operate and help us to make a success of our venture. The people present were pleasantly and agreeably surprised at the change in the music even if we still had to use the old organ.

For concerts and dances we charged 50 cents admission, ladies bringing re-

freshments were let in free; for dances alone the charge was 35 cents. At the basket and pie socials the baskets and pies were auctioned off.

By August we had \$227 to our credit in the bank, and we thought we ought to see about the piano. We advertised for a good second-hand piano in an Edmonton paper, and among the replies we received we found that there was a large concert piano for sale for \$300. We paid \$200 down, the balance to be paid in or before a year with interest at 8 per cent. The cartage and freight cost us \$19, and after paying this we had just \$8.00 left.

One of the ladies donated a hand-painted cushion to be raffled, and we sold 100 tickets at 25 cents a ticket on it. We also made a quilt and later raffled it at the same price which netted us the sum of \$50.

We finished paying for the piano in November, and gave a free dance in December to celebrate the gaining of our objective in less than a year, for besides the piano we now have a real good orchestra that surely puts "pep" into the dancing and makes it on the



A scene which is duplicated many times in the West during summer months—Sports day at Benito, Manitoba.

whole far more enjoyable for everyone, as now it is a pleasure to listen to the music, where formerly it was almost a trial.—Mrs. C. Sanders, Alberta.

How We Secured a Library

Several years ago we organized a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association at Preeceville. We appointed two captains who each chose a color standard around which to rally their groups, then went out to see how many members they could secure. By means of the contest spirit and friendly rivalry, the district was well worked and 96 women were secured as members, each wearing either the purple or the gold.

With such a strong Women's Section well organized, we then began to talk social improvement and community betterment, and discussed the library question. Our neighbors east of us had

a permanent library organized under the Mechanics and Literary Institute of the province; but they found that the people soon read all the books in the library and there was not money enough to supply the demand for fresh literature. So we decided not to invest in a permanent library but to patronize the Saskatchewan Travelling Libraries; and appointed a committee of three ladies to act as a library committee and correspond with Miss Margaret McDonald, Legislative Bldg., Regina, for instructions as to how to proceed to secure the use of the government libraries.

We immediately received a form of request for Travelling Libraries which we filled in and returned. In August, 1920, we received our first library made up of 40 or 50 books, a large portion of which were fiction, and the rest made up of instructive material along various lines and good literature. We were allowed to keep them not less than six months nor more than nine, with a possible extension of three months.

The freight was paid on the library when we received it and we paid the return freight when we sent for another.

A simple card system, similar to that used in free circulation libraries in towns, was used and a card of instructions was sent to the custodian of the library.

We have had a number of libraries since that time. Our patrons holding cards have increased to 200; so that we find the library of 50 volumes too small to satisfy the needs of the community. We wrote for a larger collection of books and learned that

there are only two boxes in circulation which contain more than 50 books, and they are always returned to the same communities; but that we might have two libraries at a time, which will give us the hundred volumes. We were permitted also to list the books we most wished to read, and the librarian agreed to place these volumes, if possible, in the next collection sent to us. They buy all the worth-while current books as soon as they are published, but the supply is necessarily limited.

Our custodian says that, not only is the fiction read by our patrons, but that every book in the libraries is out almost all of the time. Our library is kept in the Grain Growers' Store, and the clerk acts as custodian of books.

We not only have the circulating libraries in our town, but at Sunny Brae School District, north of Preeceville a few miles, there is another library kept. Our community also patronizes the Saskatchewan Open Shelf Library, having seven members holding cards. The members of our literary society find the Open Shelf Library a great help in the preparation of debates, essays, and papers for our programs, as the librarian very kindly searches the files for information on any subject on which we desire information, and sends us large bundles of clippings, magazine articles, or excerpts from the encyclopedias as well as books bearing on the subject in hand.

We find that our good literary society and these government libraries are all working together for the mental and literary stimulation and improvement of our people, especially the youth of our community. It is easy to see that our tastes are improving, our minds becoming more enlightened and our lives made richer and fuller by all these good influences.—Cora M. Turrell, Sask.

What Has Your Club Done?

What are some of the good things accomplished in your community by an organization of either men, women or of both? For the best letters describing such an event or enterprise The Guide offers cash prizes. There is no word limit, but the shorter the better. Write in pen and ink, telling of what has been accomplished. It may be the building of a community hall, the establishment of a hospital, rest room, library, the holding of a number of meetings of an educational nature, a social evening, a picnic, a sports day, a school fair, or any one of the many things that are planned and carried through by a real live club.

For the best letter describing some organized community activity The Guide will pay \$4.00, for the second best \$3.00, and for the third \$2.00. Any others accepted for publication will be paid for at our usual rates. Address all letters to The Contest Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

July 1, 1926

Arranged An Annual Lawn Social

One of the best things our club at Deepdale has accomplished has been the holding of an annual lawn social. Four years ago we held a lawn social, it was the first lawn social ever heard of in this part of the West. The yard was prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns and a bonfire and three booths were busy selling refreshments. A program was given during the evening, and in spite of it being a very cool evening, quite a crowd gathered.

Three years ago we chose a date in July when the moon was full for our social. We secured a splendid band and had a shorter program. The evening was much nicer than the first year but the mosquitos were troublesome. The crowd was larger and again all enjoyed themselves.

In trying to improve our social for our third year, we decided to start at 8:30 p.m., and have races for everyone from the wee tots up, also games. On August 14, 1924, we held our third lawn social. At 6:30 p.m., cars and buggies were coming from all directions and upon the races started. Every child under seven years that ran was given a balloon if they didn't win a prize. The prizes had been well chosen and everyone, children and adults, were delighted with their prizes. The lawn was bright with Chinese lanterns. The band played on the veranda and the booths were busy selling weiners and rolls, ice cream, candy, cake, coffee, etc. The moonlight was beautiful and about 275 or 300 people enjoyed the evening.

Our fourth social was held on August 1. The previous year's social had been such a success that it was hard to improve on it. With the exception of corn on the cob and pie added to our menu, it was much the same as the one held in 1924.

We do not hold this social just as a money maker because we believe that the social side is as important as the financial side. We find the pleasure the prizes give worth the expense, and we try to sell everything as reasonably as possible.

We have never charged an admission fee and I think our social gives a real pleasure to all. This year our attendance was between 350 and 400 people. A large number came from 15 to 18 miles.—Mrs. W. R. Woodman.

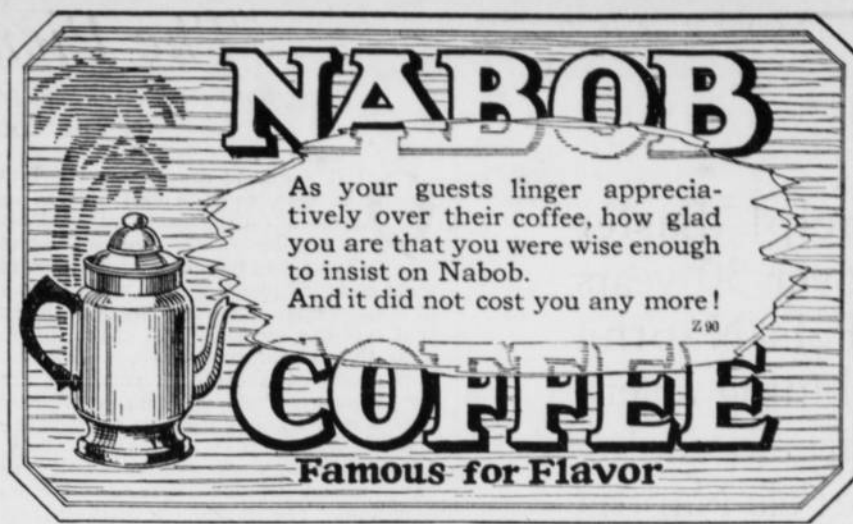
Held Home Craft Exhibition

The best piece of work which I consider our club at Deepdale has done was to organize and carry through a Home Craft Exhibition. The members had eight months in which to prepare their exhibits. No fee was charged for entering exhibits. There were 34 sections in the prize list which were as follows: gardening, baking, canning, dairy, poultry, hams, sewing, knitting, crochet, furs, leather, beads, toys, flour sacks, things made of cheap material, labor-savers, furniture, candy, soap and handles, lace, darning, patching, flower pots, straw, feathers, rag rugs, snapshots, plants, pencil drawings and water color sketches, paper articles and paper flowers, book covers, business letters, quilts, statuette in plasticine. A hall was hired and tables put up on which to display the exhibits. The tables were covered with white table cloths. A small charge was made non-members for admission and supper was supplied at moderate charge.

We had good music at intervals and a lecture on bees and beekeeping was given. There was a large entry of cut flowers and plants which helped the appearance of the exhibition.—Mrs. I. C. Arnott.

A Use for Worn Linoleum

If you have some oilcloth or linoleum with the pattern worn off and which is too badly worn to be of use, cut out the good pieces of it for small rugs for your floors. Get some paint and paint the pieces what ever shade you like, and you will have a very serviceable rug to put in front of the stove or table wherever the floor is subject to hard wear. I took two different colors of paint, drew a pattern on the piece of linoleum and painted it in two colors. This made the piece look more than ever like a rug.—Mrs. H. T., Man.



NABOB

As your guests linger appreciatively over their coffee, how glad you are that you were wise enough to insist on Nabob.

And it did not cost you any more!

COFFEE

Famous for Flavor

Girls! Have Clean Beautiful Hair

To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots.

Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry, dead hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package.

Seven Sutherland Sisters
Hair and Scalp Cleaner
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Organize your buying power—
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A Good Name

—priceless •• and therefore jealously upheld

It is a fact well known that the name **DODGE BROTHERS** is more valuable than the vast and expanding works in which Dodge Brothers product is built.

Dodge Brothers, Inc. and their subsidiaries, have simply kept the faith and implicit public confidence has been their reward.

Year after year the car has continued to mature into a better and better product.

Costly Chrome Vanadium steel was the basic metal employed in the beginning, and it is the basic metal employed today—in larger measure than in any other motor car built.

The first automobile to leave Dodge Brothers Works—a Touring Car—was equipped with an all steel body.

And during the past few years, Dodge

Brothers have perfected this superior construction for ALL their motor cars.

Beauty has been added to dependability, comfort and silence to beauty. Endless refinements have been made. Prices have been reduced.

But always in every instance, the quality of every detail has been maintained or improved.

The consistent goodness of the car has attracted a steadily expanding market. Wider markets have permitted a better and better product at lower and lower cost. Dodge Brothers progress has been conservative and logical.

The result is a **GOOD NAME**, worthy of the public trust it inspires, and too priceless ever to jeopardize.

Sedan \$1160—Special Sedan \$1225—De Luxe Sedan \$1385
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TORONTO, ONTARIO

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MADE IN CANADA

Help! Extra help! Easier washday! For over 30 years the original Fels-Naptha method of combining splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha has made Fels-Naptha different from any other soap!

Quick! Safe! Thorough! It may cost a penny more a week, but isn't this extra help worth it? Cheaper in the end, anyway!



Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you

SWIFT'S PREMIUM COOKED MEAT SPECIALTIES

Premium Cooked Ham	Premium Baked Ham
Premium Bologna	Jellied Beef Tongue
Jellied Pork Tongue	Jellied Headcheese
Jellied Corn Beef	Jellied Veal
Baked Luncheon Loaf with Macaroni and Cheese	

PREMIUM FRANKFURTS

No Cooking!
No Heat!
Ready to Eat!

Just the thing for Picnic or Party

Swift Canadian Co. Ltd.
CANADA

The Picnic Basket

Suggestions for good "space fillers" which should prove popular

By THE COUNTRY COOK

OUR summers are all too short at the best, so it is well to take as many of our pleasures out of doors as possible. The universal use of motor cars has placed some sort of quiet secluded picnic ground within reach of most people, and there are few things that rest one mentally and physically in quite the same degree that a meal in the open does. Elaborate preparations are not necessary. Plan something for the meal that is easy to cook over an outdoor fire and a dessert that will carry easily. During the summer months we try to have at least two or three meals outdoors each week. The children love it, in fact prefer it to almost any other form of entertainment, and neighbors' children are always equally eager to go. Our equipment consists of a tin kettle, blackened with the smoke of many fires, a woven wire shelf from an old refrigerator; this raised on some stones or sticks forms our stove and provides ample room for the frying pan and kettle. If paper plates are available much work is saved. We have tried every kind of picnic lunch, from a box of sandwiches and cake to a real dinner of roast beef and vegetables, which we took hot from the oven and wrapped in newspapers. One cannot do this if the distance is great, but scalloped potatoes well wrapped keep hot a surprisingly long time. Half the fun of a picnic for the children lies in cooking a part of the meal outdoors, so sausages or sausage meat, bacon or baked beans and bacon often form the main part of our meal. If the day is hot we take cold meat and potato salad. Canned fruit or a fresh fruit salad and cookies make a dessert that is easy to carry and delicious as well.

We had our first picnic this year in February, when one mild day we tramped out to a bluff and built a fire. Over this we cooked strips of bacon on the end of a stick, these we placed between slices of thinly buttered bread and that with hot coffee made a very delicious and satisfying lunch.

Some Picnic Menus

Menu No. 1

Sausages	Fruit salad
Rolls	Cake
Prepared mustard	Hot coffee

Cook the sausages in the frying pan or on sticks over the fire, spread a little of the prepared mustard on the rolls, insert the sausage and you have a proper and delicious "hot-dog."

Menu No. 2

Stuffed eggs	Banana and orange salad
Bacon	Marshmallows toasted over the coals
Bread and butter	
Coffee	

Menu No. 3

Cold meat	Fruit turnovers
Potato salad	Coffee
Lettuce and radishes	

Fruit turnovers are more easily carried than a large pie; one can pack them in the tins in which they are baked; apple, rhubarb or strawberry and rhubarb mixed, all make excellent picnic turnovers.

A New Ham Sandwich

Bread sliced	Uncooked ham
Mustard butter	

Make the mustard butter by creaming together butter and dry mustard or butter and prepared mustard. Spread the bread thinly with this and place a thin slice of fried or broiled ham on each slice and serve at once.

Jellied Veal Sandwiches

1 knuckle of veal
1 T. gelatine
Parsley or onion
½ lb. pork
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
Bread

Cook the knuckle of veal in as little water as possible, until the meat will slip from the bones. Chop the meat fine and season with salt, pepper and onion, sage, parsley or any desired herb. Add to the stock the gelatine previously soaked in cold water, stir until dissolved and add to the chop-

ped meat. Mold until very firm. Slice thin for sandwich filling or use as cold meat with potato salad. Serve with this pickles or horse-radish.

Russian Egg Sandwiches

3 eggs
1 T. chili sauce
¼ c. mayonnaise
¼ tsp. salt

Cook the eggs hard. Mix the chili sauce and salt with the stiff salad dressing, chop the eggs fine and add this mixture. Spread on slices of white or brown bread, cover and cut. Pack in wax paper.

Hot Picnic Dish

6 c. raw potatoes sliced
3 c. milk
2½ c. ground raw ham
Pepper
2 T. flour

Put the potatoes and ham in a buttered and crumbed baking dish in alternate layers, beginning with potatoes and finishing with ham, add milk hot and bake until the potatoes are tender. Covered with wax paper and wrapped in several thicknesses of paper this will keep hot for some time.

Potato Chips

Potatoes sliced thin
Salt
Hot fat

Slice the potatoes as thin as possible, soak them in cold water for one-half hour, dry and fry in very hot fat until golden brown. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle with salt and, if liked, with grated cheese. Pack in boxes lined with wax paper. These are delicious with cold meat or sandwiches.

Deviled Eggs

12 hard cooked eggs
1 c. cooked ham or chicken
1 tsp. parsley
2 T. melted butter
Pepper
1 tsp. salt
Salad dressing

Hard cook the eggs, put at once in cold water and when cold shell and cut in halves lengthwise, remove the yolks, add the melted butter, salt, pepper, chopped parsley, the ham or chicken and enough salad dressing to make a paste of the mixture, fill the centre of each half egg with the mixture and pack separately or in a box with wax paper between the layers.

Browned Potatoes

Potatoes
Bacon fat
Salt and pepper

If bacon forms the meat dish at a picnic these potatoes may be cooked in the fat. Peel and slice the potatoes, have the fat hot and fill the frying pan with slices and cook until brown and tender. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve very hot.

Orange and Pineapple Salad

4 oranges
½ c. walnuts
8 marshmallows
Whipped cream
½ medium sized pineapple, or
1 can of pineapple

Remove the skin and tough white part from the orange, cut in dice. Cut the pineapple in small pieces, combine all the fruit with the marshmallows cut in small pieces. Serve with whipped cream.

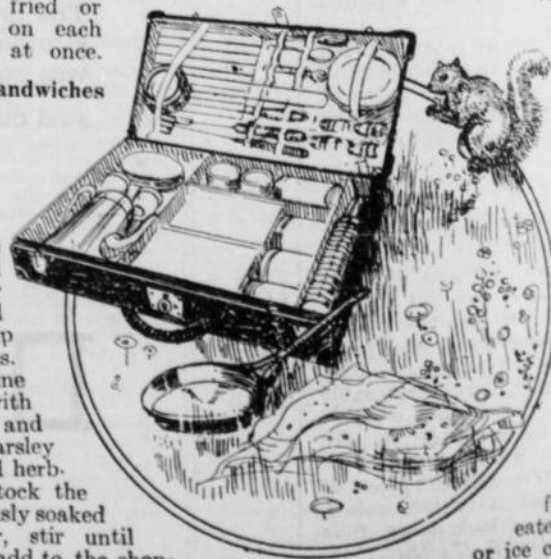
Turnovers

Pastry
Fresh fruit or jam
Make a good pastry, roll thin and cut in six-inch pieces, place two tablespoons of filling in the centre, moisten the edges and fold the square in a triangle. Make several openings in the top to let out the steam when baking. Bake in a hot oven. If preferred, these may be baked in muffin tins.

Quick Sponge Cake

3 eggs
½ c. water
1½ c. pastry flour
2 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. lemon or vanilla

Beat the eggs, without separating, and the sugar, slowly beating all the time. Add the water, vanilla and salt. Stir in the flour sifted with the baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven. When taken from the oven sprinkle with fine granulated or fruit sugar. This may be used as the foundation for a short cake or eaten with fruit salad or ice cream.



Purity!

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Let's Go Picnicking

This is the season of the year when everyone loves to be out of doors

By AMY J. ROE

THERE is nothing you will enjoy quite so much as a meal in the open—provided, of course, that you are a real out-of-doors person. Fortunately, for women today, picnics are not what they once were. A picnic used to be a real event, one which from the standpoint of the housekeeper could not be taken lightly. For days in advance mother and daughters of the household were busy preparing meats, baking pies, cakes and cookies. Then when picnic day arrived the family and guests consumed in a few minutes what had taken days to prepare. It was a day to stuff and gorge, and the consequences were not always altogether pleasant for everybody concerned.

Since the advent of the automobile, picnics have become more frequent and more simple in character. This may be due to the fact that the place of picnicking and the trip there and back has risen in importance. At any rate, today, the meal does not constitute a whole picnic, although it still remains a very important item of the day's pleasure.

Those who haven't a car are not debarred from having a pleasant day's outing. If they arm themselves with light equipment and plan the proper sort of lunch, they can go on a long hike and eat their supper "hobo" style beside the road or a stream. They can light a fire, have coffee and hot-dogs, and so have one of the pleasantest of picnics. The busy housewife who grows tired of the monotony of everyday meals may plan a picnic supper on the veranda or in a nearby grove, and she will find that her family is quite pleased with the novelty of the idea.

Of course, there are all kinds of picnics. There is that well-known variety which is an annual feature by the Sunday School, local lodge, women's organization, where there are: an ice-cream booth, a band, baseball tournaments and a supper that is served from an honest-to-goodness table at which everybody is seated on comfortable benches. But I have in mind the more informal picnic, the kind that is planned, perhaps quickly, and where the lunch basket is packed at home.

Make Simplicity a Rule

The cardinal rule for picnics should be simplicity. Take as plain food as it is possible to take. If everyone of the party is assigned his or her particular tasks then the outing will not be a burden on anyone. It is a simple matter to make a division of labor when all the items are notes, such as: preparation of lunch, packing, arranging and serving meal, washing and clearing up, packing, lighting fire and cooking, carrying water, etc.

Knowing how to travel light and yet having all the necessary equipment is a knowledge that comes with experience, but there is no reason why we cannot profit from other folks' experience as well as our own. A friend tells me that she keeps a "picnic shelf" in her pantry. On it she stores utensils, canned food and other things she knows the family will need when they have a meal out of doors. In this way she is able to gather her materials together quickly and does not have to ask herself at the last moment, "I wonder what kind of food I'll take and what other things I'll need."

It is very desirable to have some

kind of case, box or basket in which to carry the picnic things. Ready-made cases which are completely fitted may be purchased and they are most convenient. A friend who felt she could not afford one of these cases used an old suitcase. She lined it with white oilcloth so that it could be easily

kept clean. She then divided it off into sections with cardboard, so that the various articles she had to put into it would exactly fit. The equipment was planned for four people, and much of it was purchased at the 10 and 15-cent store. It included: four knives, four forks and the same number of teaspoons, four white enamel custard cups (these fit together much more compactly than cups with handles), metal clip handles (purchased at the sporting goods store), one large cutting knife (for cutting bread and meat), one tablespoon, five white enamel plates, two pairs of salt and pepper shakers, with screw tops, one combination cork-screw, can and bottle opener, a toasting fork with a wooden handle, a vacuum bottle, a coffee pot and a long-handled wire toaster, which served as a broiler.

From her home cupboard she selected four three-inch glass jars with metal screw tops and one five-inch jar. These were used for holding: salad dressing, butter, marmalade, olives, nuts, pickles, etc. She enamelled two metal candy boxes. These were used for sandwiches, bread and meat.

Paper Dishes a Saving

Some prefer to take paper dishes along with them for the fact that they may be burned afterwards, and this saves washing and the packing of them for the home trip. Paper plates, cups and spoons can be bought quite cheaply, so you may have these if you so desire. You will learn from experience what is most suited to your own needs and also what articles of food are the best "space fillers" (a most important consideration on a picnic for everyone comes with his appetite twice the normal size.). Paper napkins are a real economy and only cost a few cents per hundred. Oiled paper for wrapping foods is something which should be kept on the "picnic shelf." It prevents flavors from mixing when several kinds of different foods are packed in one receptacle. Some mothers prepare individual lunches and wrap them separately before leaving home.

Unless you are certain that there is a supply of good water near where you intend to have the picnic you would be well advised to take a jug or cream can full of water with you. If there are children in the party they are almost sure to want a drink about five minutes after they have left home. It is dangerous to use water which may not be pure.

Some people are satisfied with a cold picnic supper, but others think a hot dish or drink absolutely indispensable. Most of us find the pleasure of picnicking greatly enhanced when we can sit around a fire and smell the pleasant odor of a wood fire and things cooking over it.

Everybody has his or her private opinion as to how to spend the time at a picnic. Some like to fish, others to lounge and day-dream, others to read, play games or go on exploring expeditions to discover birds and flowers. The wise hostess or parent will plan so that those who go along have an opportunity to do the things they like.



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The Ideal Kitchen Floor

By JEAN E. SOUTH

Lecturer in Household Arts at Manitoba Agricultural College

(Third and last article on floors)

WE have already set a very high standard for the ideal kitchen floor. Perhaps no finish more nearly reaches this standard than linoleum, and it is certainly the most popular of all finishes for kitchen floors.

There are three types—plain, inlaid and printed. The plain linoleum, as the name implies, has no pattern, it is made in several dark colors, brown, green, grey, etc. It is restful and pleasing as well as being economical to lay on account of having no pattern to match. The heaviest grade is called "battleship" linoleum, as it is used on the decks of battleships and is extremely durable.

Inlaid linoleum is the most popular type on account of its pleasing pattern and good-wearing qualities. It is made so that the design goes through to the burlap back, so there will be no wearing off till the linoleum is worn out, and if properly laid and given the right care it will last indefinitely.

Jaspe linoleum has no pattern, but is made in a graining effect of two tones of one color, and is often classified as a plain linoleum, but it is really similar to the inlaid type as the colors run right through to the fabric back. This two-tone effect breaks the severely plain appearance of the floor and makes footprints and other marks less noticeable. Granite is another variety of inlaid linoleum. It has a mottled effect, and, like Jaspe, will not show dust and foot-marks readily.

But if the floor covering cannot be chosen regardless of cost, the better grades of printed linoleum give every satisfactory service. It is relatively inexpensive, and because the design is only printed on the surface, it cannot be expected to give such lasting service. It will have to be protected or the design will wear off, leaving a greyish color. In general the quality of all linoleums depends on the thickness, and the thicker grades will give more wear and will be more economical in the long run.

How to Lay Linoleum

Not enough attention has been given in the past to the laying of linoleum floor covering. It requires some skill, and if not properly done may buckle and crack, and, if possible, it is well to employ a trained worker to lay it.

First of all, the quarter-round moulding all round the baseboard should be removed. The floor must be level and smooth. All cracks should be filled, nails removed and uneven edges planed off, any roughness will cause the linoleum to wear unevenly. It must also be perfectly dry and clean, as moisture will rot the burlap back, and for this reason it should never be laid on cement or concrete unless the floor has been specially treated.

When linoleum is to be used as a temporary floor covering, as in the case of a rented house, it may be tacked directly on the wood floor. It should be cut to run lengthwise in the opposite direction to the boards of the floor, and a little short at each end, so that the edge will be just covered when the moulding is replaced, and will have an opportunity for expansion. Should it buckle during the first three or four weeks, the moulding can be removed and the edges cut back a little. The side edges must also be given room for expansion and should not be placed tightly against the baseboard. Sometimes the moulding will be all that is required to keep the material in place, and it will not be necessary to

fasten it to the floor. In any case it must never be tacked until it has had time for expansions.

When a good grade linoleum is purchased, it is better to have it installed as a permanent floor, and the most satisfactory way is to have it cemented down solidly over a layer of deadening felt paper that has itself been pasted to the floor. The felt acts as a cushion, deadening sound and adding to the warmth and comfort of the floor.

Sometimes layers of newspapers instead of felt have been used under a linoleum that is not permanently installed, while they give a certain amount of softness, they are not very satisfactory, and will not protect the linoleum from wearing if the floor is uneven.

Care of Linoleum Floors

If the linoleum is properly cared for it will retain its new and attractive appearance for years. This does not mean frequent scrubbing, although scrubbing will not spoil a good inlaid linoleum. Owing to the many activities carried on in the kitchen, washing the floor is often necessary. More harm is done by the use of alkali soaps and powders than in any other way. Suds, made from a good, mild soap, should clean a linoleum floor thoroughly. It is best to wash only about a square yard at a time, rinsing with clear water and drying. Never flood the surface with water or allow it to lie around the seams or edges.

When a new inlaid or plain linoleum has been installed, it should first be washed carefully with tepid suds and then waxed and polished. The wax provides a coating which prevents the dirt from being ground into the surface. Such a floor needs only to be swept and then wiped with a damp cloth, and the wax renewed every month or more often in the spots where it gets the hardest wear. A waxed inlaid linoleum may appear somewhat dulled by washing, but it can be quickly restored by a brisk rubbing, and if the wax has been removed in any place by the washing it should be renewed at once.

Another method of treating inlaid linoleum, recommended by those in high authority, is a preservative of oil and wax. This is a mixture of one quart of boiled linseed oil and one pound of floor wax. Set the tin of wax in a pail of hot water to melt, never near a fire. When melted, mix with the oil and apply to the linoleum, rubbing it in well. Allow it to stand for two hours then wipe off the surplus. After two hours more the floor may be polished with a soft, dry cloth. This treatment should be repeated every three or four months, and may be applied to worn spots when necessary. It is exceedingly easy to keep clean and has the appearance of hardwood floors.

Whenever wax is used apply it very sparingly and rub it in thoroughly. If it is put on too thickly it will not harden properly and the excess wax will absorb the dirt; it will look greasy and the floor will remain in a slippery condition.

In caring for printed linoleum it is found to wear better if given a coating of good floor varnish. The floor must be perfectly clean and dry before the varnish is applied and the varnish allowed 12 hours or more to harden before the floor is used. At least two coats should be applied over a new linoleum, and the varnish renewed once or twice a year or oftener, according to the wear on the floor. When re-varnishing, care must be taken to avoid streaked effects.



Feat in Farm Repair Work



From out of this chaotic tangle of fire-twisted steel, Henry Lund reconstructed this—

THE two photos on this page tell a story of a tractor built originally of good materials, and, after what seemed irreparable damage, having fallen into the hands of a man who is a bit of a genius in his own way.

The top photo shows the ruins of the farm machinery building at the University of Saskatoon after the disastrous fire of March 1925. Buried under that pile of junk are two tractors of the same make, a 10-20 and a 15-30. The heat was so intense that the weight of the two tractors which form the subject of this story flattened down the wheels. All the babbitt ran out, the radiators were melted, and hoods, fenders, gas tanks, and many other parts were apparently ruined—in fact the tractors appeared to be good enough for nothing except scrap, and they were accordingly sold as such to Henry Lund.

Now Lund is quite a mechanic. By means of jacks, sledge hammers, and so on, he rounded out the wheels; he also repaired the radiators, babbitted all the bearings, put some new parts on the carburetors, made fenders, etc., but he used the same crankshaft with its ball bearings, pistons, cylinder sleeves, piston rings, connecting rods, and the same ball and roller bearings throughout the machines.

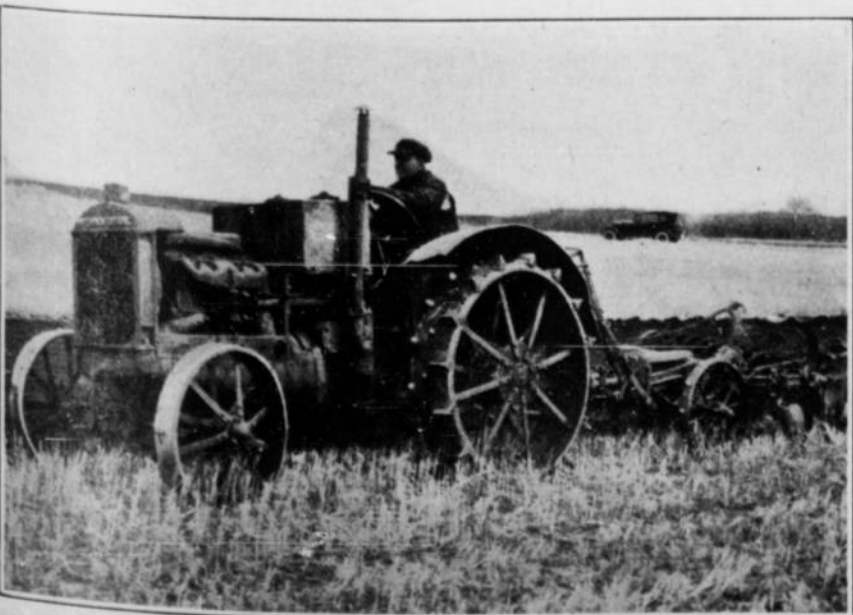
With these two rehabilitated tractors in the spring of 1925, Mr. Lund plowed 175 acres, disced, and seeded 100 acres, and plowed 125 acres for summerfallow. He also used the 15-30 unit to operate a 28-46 separator throughout the threshing season of 1925. Finally Mr. Lund traded the 10-20 tractor for a larger machine which has a resale value of from \$450 to \$500. The 10-20 machine has been doing good work for its new owner, S. Latrace, of Tessier, Sask., who wanted a light tractor to supplement the 15-30 unit that he also owns.

During the past season Mr. Lund used the 15-30 tractor to do a big job of plowing on the farm of A. B. Jones, at Clavet, 20 miles east of Saskatoon. The tractor pulled a three-bottom plow and a land packer at a speed of four miles an hour steadily from six o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock at night. In doing this job, Lund had a man to run the tractor at lunch time so there would not be a let-up in the work. Sufficient plowing was accomplished on this job to keep another man busy with a 20-marker drill pulled by four horses. Mr. Jones said this was the first time that a tractor had been used to plow his fields (horses having been used previously) and that he was so pleased with the work done by the rehabilitated, fire-tried tractor that he purchased a 10-foot McCormick-Deering harvester-thresher, which will be run by the tractor at harvest time.

Moving a Windmill Tower

A subscriber writes us that the well over which his windmill is located had failed completely, and that he has drilled another well at a distance of about 150 feet, and has struck an abundant supply of good water, and wishes to know if he can successfully pump water by means of wires and quadrants or whether he should try to move his windmill to the new location; and if so, should he move it standing or take it down and erect it over the new well.

The use of quadrants and heavy wires is possible for pumping over a short distance, but is more of an occasional or temporary expedient and usually should not be put in as a permanent installation over a series of years. The parts wear, the posts and supports give and let the parts get out of alignment, and the outfit needs considerable attention and repair; so that moving the



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Diarrhea and Intestinal Disorders

MOTHERS dread the hot summer months. It is then that babies are beset by danger from intestinal upsets.

Dr. Louis Fischer in his book "Infant Feeding in Health and Disease," states:

"When mucus continues to be present, and the stools continue to be thin, then milk, in every form (mother's as well), must be stopped. It is in this class of cases that even they will not be tolerated. This form of diarrhea usually occurs in Summer, when milk has undergone fermentative changes due to the presence of bacteria. As a temporary substitute feeding, I advise the following:"

For Babies up to 3 Months

Nestlé's Milk Food - 1 Teaspoonful.
Rice Water - 3 Ounces.
Rub up the Nestlé's Milk Food powder with a little cold water, add the rice water and heat slowly till it comes to a boil. Do not add sugar or lime water. Feed every three hours.



For Babies 3 to 6 Months

Nestlé's Milk Food - 1½ Teaspoonfuls.
Rice Water - 5 Ounces.
Feed every three and one-half hours.

For Babies 6 to 9 Months

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windmill would probably be the better in the long run.

If the mill is to be moved very far the best method is probably to take off the head and lower the tower on to skids or on to wagons for moving, and then re-erect the tower just as a new one is put up. Almost any windmill man has the equipment and the experience to do this at a comparatively small expense; and the farmer will be wise not to attempt the work, since he is very likely to overlook some apparently trivial detail and have a serious accident as a result.

Where the distance to be moved is short and the ground level, it may be simpler and quicker to move the tower just as it stands. The tower can be lifted slightly with jacks, and the legs bolted solidly to heavy skids 15 to 20 feet long, the top at the same time being steadied by ropes carried out some distance in the four directions and snubbed to posts or trees. Then a tractor can be hitched to the skids and pulled slowly to the new location, while at the same time the guy ropes are carefully slackened off or tightened up as may be needed. Here again this should not be attempted by the farmer himself, but should be under the direction of an experienced windmill erector or moving contractor, who has the necessary equipment and knows just how to do the work. We should be glad to have the experience of some of our readers along this line.

Making Legume Hay

How many a good crop of alfalfa and sweet clover has been a great success up to the time the mower went to work in it, and from thenceforth has been a complete failure? The following grains of advice from the experience of Wm. Affleck, Oyen, Alta., may be the means of helping out some who have had trouble in curing heavy crops of these two valuable hay plants.

"Cut before the second growth starts," he advises. "Don't start until it is dry, cutting preferably afternoons. The next morning after the dew is off start the tedder. I would just as soon try to farm without a plow as to cure clover without a tedder. It will be an inspiration to anyone who never saw one work to see it knocking the water off it, that is, if the weather is fine. If it rains it won't hurt the hay as it is green. But as soon as the weather clears put on the tedder, just leave it long enough to wilt a little then start the rake and enough men to get it cocked up before night.

"Make cocks in pairs not far apart and make them small. Now your hay is safe no matter how much it rains. It is green and packs well and won't blow over, leave the cocks till the growing clover underneath begins to turn yellow.

"By this time the top and outside of the cock are dry and you may commence to recock. Take the tops off both the original cocks and start the new cock between the two old ones, putting the dry tops in the bottom and the damp bottoms on top. Leave standing a few days, but never spread out. Your hay is always cocked and if it rains it doesn't suffer, but imagine hay partly or altogether dry in the winrow getting rain! It is simply ruined. Yet that is the way some prominent alfalfa growers recommend.

"There will be no spontaneous combustion or sick cattle from musty hay if it is put up as above, nor any clover leaves around where you are feeding for the poultry, but they will eat the whole hay especially if it is ground. All stock will eat it and do well on it. A great many are cutting sweet clover with the binder and stooking it in long stooks. This method is not so necessary in dry countries like California, but it is the only method to retain the leaves which are very important. A great many will say this is too much work, but anything that is worth doing is worth doing well."

Source of Seed Important

If any further proof were required to drive home the lesson of the importance of choosing northern grown seed, it is provided in the 1925 report of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, just

come to hand, on the behavior of 14 different lots of alfalfa on test at that station. All of these alfalfa plots showed some winter damage ranging from 7 per cent. for some northern grown Canadian seed to 95 per cent. for a variety from the Argentine.

Among these 14 lots were three batches of Grimm. That sown from seed grown in Minnesota near the source of the original Grimm, killed out 27 per cent. Grimm received from a Regina seed house, and presumably grown in Western Canada had approximately the same record—a kill of 29 per cent. Grimm grown from seed obtained from the Ontario Agricultural College showed a kill of 80 per cent.

Cossack from Rife, Alta., which is north of Edmonton, showed a kill of 35 per cent., while Cossack from South Dakota killed within a fraction of 50 per cent. Siberian yellow flowered alfalfa far surpassed all other varieties under test for hardiness both eastern and western showing greater winter resistance than the best seed of other varieties. The northerly grown Ottawa seed gave the best performance with a kill of 7.2 per cent., while the Rife, Alberta, seed went under to the extent of only 12 per cent.

The much touted Ontario variegated alfalfa, which has been so eminently satisfactory in that province, fell down badly, three-quarters of the stand having succumbed to the winter.

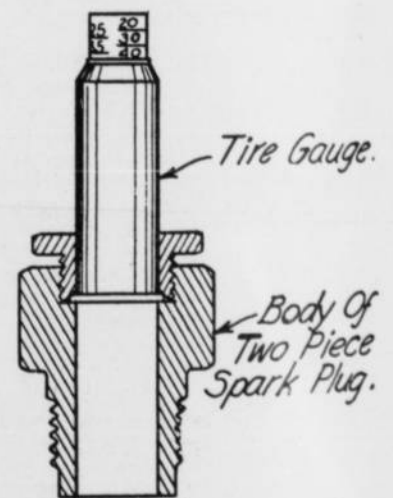
In point of yield, Sask. 451, a variety developed at Saskatoon, divided the honors with northern grown Grimm. These two showed 21 and 29 per cent. kill respectively, but their subsequent vigorous growth enabled them to make a yield of three tons 900 pounds per acre.

Apart from the Ottawa selection of yellow flowered alfalfa, no eastern seed showed better than a 60 per cent. survival while no seed from western Canada showed less.

New Strain of Banner Oats

After 13 years of effort the Agronomy Department of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, has isolated a new strain of Banner oats which is from 6 to 9 per cent. more productive than any strain hitherto developed.

A Handy Compression Tester



No test on a tractor or auto tells more quickly or definitely the condition of the valves and piston rings than the compression test. This can be done in a rough way by turning over the engine by hand and telling by the feel which cylinders have strong and which weak compression, but this test is rather crude and doesn't give a very good idea of the relative compression or of slight changes caused by using heavier or light oils, and so on.

A very satisfactory compression tester can be easily and quickly arranged from an old separable spark plug and an ordinary tire gauge, as shown in the description and diagram. The joint between gauge and spark plug shell can be ground in, or by careful cutting a gasket can be fitted in which will make an air-tight joint when the upper part of spark plug is screwed down.

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Continued from Page 6

a writer should be a signpost pointing always to the pleasant uplands of peace and happiness and righteousness. I do not think a writer should try to evade the realities of life, but they should always be written from the right angle. Vice should not be made attractive, nor should the fundamentals of honor and honesty, be ignored.

"This may sound hopelessly middle-class and respectable to the writers of the decadent school of fiction, but it is my honest conviction. I think it would be a terrible thing to be a lying signpost on the road of life, and after all, people do shape their conduct from what they read in books. I will even run the risk of having dandruffy critics call my books saccharine and impossible, as they have done. I can bear their displeasure with complacency. I have my consolation in knowing that fathers and mothers, anxious for their children's welfare, can buy my books without fear."

Mrs. McClung began to write by contributing to Sunday school papers. There is a story told yet about one of those contributions made after Mrs. McClung had taken the place of the absent secretary at a meeting of the Ladies' Aid. Anxious to do her duty well, but with a twinkle in her eye and a pucker in her lips, she put down everything that was said at that meeting, not stopping with resolutions and amendments, as is usually done by well trained secretaries. When the minutes were read at the next meeting, the ladies suddenly sat up and gasped. There it was down in black and white, in a church document, what they had said about making over a skirt and the kind of tea their husbands liked, and what they thought—but if you have ever attended such a meeting you know the interjections, that are more interesting than the real business. Zona Gale began her writing, in just such a way. She overheard a group of ladies, that her mother was entertaining, discussing their business with many irrelevant interjections.

It is seventeen years since Mrs. McClung wrote *Sowing Seeds in Danny*, and she has been writing ever since, but Danny is still alive and each year brings in some revenue. So does *The Second Chance* and *The Black Creek Stopping House*.

Mrs. McClung's books have been called Community Novels, but call them what you will, they have given pleasure to many thousands, and made for their author, lifelong friends. In her latest book, *Painted Fires*, Mrs. McClung has written something different, from her other books. It is not a community novel. It reaches far beyond the community, to the national life, and touches a spot, that in parts is sore. With a new influx of immigration, the book seems most timely.

L. M. Montgomery

In 1908, when Mrs. McClung was pouring over *Sowing Seeds in Danny*, Lucy Maude Montgomery, away down in Prince Edward Island, was writing her first novel.

And here is another author who began by contributing to Sunday school publications. Miss Montgomery was asked for a serial story, a short one, for a Sunday school weekly. She cast about for a suitable plot, and in an old faded note book she found the entry, "Elderly couple apply to orphan asylum for a boy. A girl is sent to them."

As Miss Montgomery worked, the plot expanded and she soon found that it would be a long serial—and not suitable for the purpose for which she was writing it. Later it made a book, and in 1908, *Anne of Green Gables* was published, and met with great success.

Miss Montgomery is the novelist of 'teen-age girls, and many girls beyond 'teen-age. She says she has no desire to write any other kind of books, and certainly her field is large and important.

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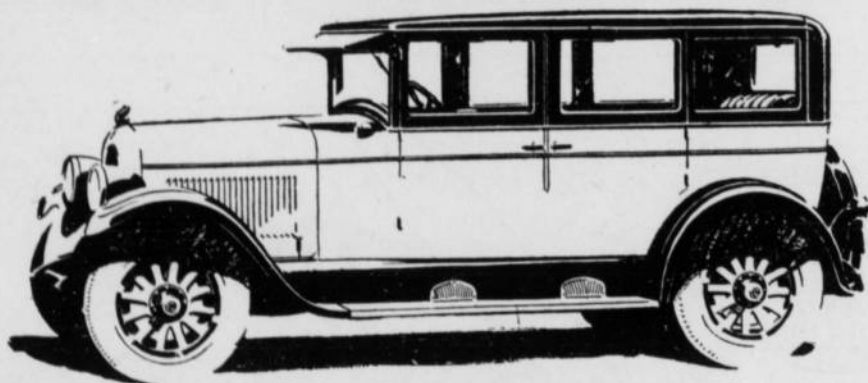

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fifty best works in fiction of that year. This list was headed by Anne of Avonlea; Miss Montgomery's second book.

Mark Twain said, "Anne of Green Gables is the sweetest creation of child life yet written."

And Bliss Carman added his praise, "Henceforth Anne (one of Miss Montgomery's characters) must always remain one of the immortal children of fiction."

Miss Montgomery's novels have also been classified as community novels, a kind of fiction that does not require thrilling plots. Plot or no plot, Anne has friends all over the world. An editor, recently returned from Australia said that L. M. Montgomery's books were one of two Canadian authors' books, seen most frequently in that country.

Miss Montgomery, speaking to a group of writers, said that her reward and pleasure was in the numerous letters received from girls who had enjoyed and been helped by her books. One letter she mentioned in particular, was from a nun in Australia, who wrote regularly to her. She felt it a great pleasure to be able to give help and encouragement to a girl separated so far from her both by space and religious training.

Miss Montgomery is Mrs. Macdonald, the wife of a Presbyterian minister, stationed at Leaksdale, a small town in Ontario. She has two sons, so that her life is a busy one. A woman of medium size, and gracious presence, she discharges the duties of mother; of the wife of the minister; and of the author of many popular books. Mrs. Macdonald is of the east, as Mrs. McClung is of the west. In her latest book, Emily Climbs, Mrs. Macdonald writes of a girl who has no mother or father, but she belongs to a good family with traditions back of her. Mrs. McClung writes of a poor immigrant girl, who has nothing but a distant country back of her, and is too far away to help in her time of need.

It is interesting to note that these three authors, all have Scotch blood in their veins. Nothing but Scotch blood in the case of Ralph Connor and Mrs. Macdonald, unless Canada can claim that she has made them hers. Mrs. McClung has both Scotch and Irish parentage. All three authors have families, and have lived the normal life of average Canadians, who consider their families first, and everything else afterward.

One of the first evidences of a conscious national life is a literature, that is peculiarly its own. These three writers have each made a noteworthy contribution to such a literature, a literature that belongs to Canada.

The New Governor-General

Lord Byng, whose term as governor-general will expire in August, is to be succeeded by Lord Willingdon, who, before he entered the House of Lords in 1910 as a baron, was Freeman Freeman-Thomas, and had been in the House of Commons for 10 years. From 1910 until 1912, he continued, as Junior Lord of the Treasury, to hold the minor cabinet position he had held since the accession of the Liberal government in 1906. He is now in his sixtieth year; his father was Frederick Freeman-Thomas, and his mother was a daughter of Viscount Hampden. Lord Willingdon was governor of Bombay from 1913 to 1919, and governor of Madras from 1919 to 1924, when he returned to England and was made a viscount, and one of the lords-in-waiting to the King. He married in 1892, Marie Adelaide, daughter of Earl Brassey, and has only one son and no daughter. His son, Hon. Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, married, in 1924, Maxine, daughter of Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, the distinguished actor. During his terms of office as governor of Bombay and Madras, Lord Willingdon gave proof of goodwill in his desire to sympathize with public feeling understandingly, and of ability, in the practical interest he showed in constructive work for the betterment of conditions. Lady Willingdon showed herself to be a woman of organizing ability in the spirit of service for the improvement of conditions of life among the native women, especially by the provision of better medical service and the establishment of a system for the better training of native mid-wives.

Brooke's Zero Hour

By JOHN FRANCIS SLATER

"ALL snuggled down for the winter?" Bill Rendal asked.

"Yes, sir," I assured him. "Straw all hauled, woodshed full of cordwood, cellar full of coal, beef killed and quartered and hung in a granary to freeze. Nothing to do but sleep and eat until spring comes. Ain't it a prospect?"

"It's a queer life for a live man," Bill Rendal assented. "Still, a feller can generally manage to—Say!" he broke off, suddenly, "I wonder how long your new neighbor will stick it?"

Bill had been on the point of departure for the last half-hour; but at my exclamation of astonishment, he slid from his pony, and hitched the bridle to a post.

"Didn't you know Hoppindale had rented his place to a city guy from the States?" he asked.

"I knew he had rented, but I didn't know who the tenant was. You don't mean to say he's already out here?"

"Furniture and everything!" said Bill. "I heard about him over at Thomson's, and called in on my way here to ask if he'd seen a heifer I had not lost. Say, talk about fixin's! I reckon you're some proud of them gee-gaws you spent last winter whittlin' out, but boy! you ought to see the truck the new lad sent out—three hayrack loads, they tell me. Say listen! He sat me down in a chair which has surely been a fixin' in a lunatic's cell. I'll be darned if I didn't sink so low in the stuffin' I could just sight him sittin' similar, through the gap between my knees! And when he'd done explaining that he wouldn't know the red-roan mooley I'd asked him about, unless it came carryin' a label to that effect, it pretty near took a crow-bar to pry me out!"

"That's nothing!" I told him, cruelly. "I remember one of your home-made chairs which had just the same effect."

Bill Rendal mounted his pony. He turned, and I expected to wither, but his grey eyes regarded me seriously.

"I don't think you'll have your new neighbor long," he stated. "It's getting him, already."

"Getting him?" I repeated. "What is?"

Bill swept an arm in a circular movement which embraced the whole landscape.

"That!" he said, succinctly, and with an instinct for a dramatic exit, jogged on his way.

I looked over the prairie scene, to which three winters had pretty well accustomed me, and which in certain aspects I had even grown to love, and tried to imagine how it would appear to a stranger's eyes: A vast sea of snow; its loneliness accentuated rather than broken by the scattered black dots which were homesteaders' sod-shacks. Here and there a bunch of horses pawed the snow between the drifts, or a herd of cattle laid bare the yellow base of a small straw-stack. The house of the newcomer was hidden by one of the long regular swells in which the prairie heaved, which made yet more perfect its likeness to a petrified sea.

It was not curiosity alone, which impelled me to visit my new neighbor the same evening. A man must be either a confirmed hermit or a profound egotist, if he does not on occasion feel that any other society is preferable to his own. From the manner in which he greeted me, I judged that I had arrived on such an occasion for my host.

His welcome carried me into the house and one of the easy chairs which had overcome Bill Rendal, before I had hardly time to explain who I was, or to take stock of him. Coming out of the darkness, I blinked like an owl in the glare of an incandescent lamp, until he tilted the shade in a manner which

deflected the light from my eyes to his own youthful features. For the newcomer was little more than a boy—about twenty-four years of age, I should imagine. His hair was dark, and brushed straight back from a well-shaped forehead. His skin was pale, but clear. But what struck me the most, and rather uncomfortably, was the look of deep melancholy in his large black eyes.

Like Bill Rendal, I decided that he would not last long. The mouth, though firm, was too sensitive; the long slender fingers were those of the artist rather than the pioneer. He was

others—my own little two-roomed sod shack, for instance!"

"What do you find to do, in the winter?" he asked, with an eagerness I could well understand.

"Most of us have a few cattle, and chores take up a good deal of our time. Some of us have hobbies: Bill Rendal, for example, hunts coyotes, and tans their skins by a process of his own that can't be beaten. The big Swede, whose shack you can see to the east, runs a

That he had plenty of self-control, however, I discovered on the following day, as I piloted him through the drifts, and turned to discover that we were being trailed at a short distance by two lanky coyotes.

"So those are coyotes?" Brooke said, making three syllables of it. "I don't believe I've ever seen one before."

"Sagacious brutes!" I remarked. "If we were carrying rifles, they wouldn't approach within a mile."

The coyotes had stopped, when we turned, but as we swung to proceed they padded along behind. Three times in the next hundred yards I

glanced over my shoulder, and they were still maintaining the same interval. Brooke was gazing straight ahead, and chatting unconcernedly. I reminded myself vigorously that coyotes were fearful by nature, and rarely attacked anything larger than a jack-rabbit: that I had often been followed in

this manner, but the coyotes had never lessened the distance between us, and—looked over my shoulder again. As we crossed my fence on the firm crust of a snowdrift, the pair quickened to a lope, and glided past as though we had impeded their progress.

"If that is the first time you have been followed by coyotes!" I exclaimed, "you have a mighty cool nerve to walk half-a-mile, and never once look back."

"Perhaps," he remarked, with a twinkle. "I shouldn't have been so tranquil, if I hadn't noticed you keeping such a careful eye on them, yourself."

We came close together, that night. When two men are discussing their hobbies, they are speaking man to man. Parental guidance, or the force of circumstances, may influence the choice of a profession, but the choice of a hobby is part of the man's inner self. Brooke was fortunate in that vocation and avocation were fused in the one pursuit. His obvious enthusiasm for his work made his presence, so far from the centres where it might be followed, the more bewildering.

We sat beside the glowing stove, speaking, like the Quakers, when the spirit moved us, but in a harmony of feeling which made equally eloquent our earnest talk, our casual flippancies, or our intermittent silence. He told me of his student days in Paris, of long happy days in the galleries of Italy, then America, and a growing recognition: of attachments he had made and loosened; of his brother-in-law, who had that year beaten the amateur champion heavy-weight of the state.

"Is your sister older than you, or younger?" I asked.

"Sister?" he echoed, in a puzzled tone. "Oh! Bill is my wife's brother. They are all athletic, my wife's people," he added, after a pause.

I accompanied him a short way, when he left. It was a sharp clear moonlight night, with frost crystals sparkling on the fence wires and the tall heads of the wild rye. A night of absolute quiet, interrupted by sounds which had no right to be audible: the steady thud of our beating hearts, with the softer "thudge, thudge," of the blood coursing through the veins: the loud scraping of coat-sleeve on coat, heard between the staccato grinding of our feet in the frozen snow.

When we halted to separate, we stood for a moment without speaking. Brooke stirred, restlessly.

"Confound this silence!" he muttered, savagely.

As though in answer, there broke upon the still air a weird mournful cry. Higher and higher it rose, was suddenly horribly shattered by a succession of quivering yelps, and the silence became



"I had approached and touched him on the shoulder before I noticed that the painting was uncovered. I don't believe there ever was a woman as beautiful as that," I protested.

knitting machine, and turns out enough socks to supply the whole neighborhood.

My own fancy is wood-carving and inlaying. You paint?" I asked, noticing an easel pushed into a corner, and covered by a loose linen sheet. "If you are going to paint the surrounding scenery," I laughed, "all the color you need will be a tube of Chinese white!"

"Think so?"—He smiled, quietly—"I counted at least six shades of blue in that snowdrift out at the gate. I don't do much outdoor work. Portraits and figure-printing are my particular line."

"Portraits—and figure-printing!" I almost shouted. "Out here!"

"Yes," he nodded. "I'm working on one now"—he hesitated, sighed, and added, "from memory!"

He dropped his chin on his hand and seemed to fall into a brown study, while I glanced from the shrouded canvas to the brooding figure in complete bewilderment. I knew less than most people, perhaps, of painting portraits, but I did know that the very last place where a man might be expected to practice the art was in the centre of this vast tract of sparsely-inhabited prairie!

"I'll come over for you, tomorrow," I said, as I took my leave. "I'm working on a spray of leaves—autumn leaves, since the wood is brown, but I can't hit on a design that will repeat."

"Why trouble about its repeating? Leaf sprays don't repeat in nature. Follow nature!"

"Do you follow that rule with your portraits?" I asked, grinning.

"The wind is rising," I said, as he let me out. "Hark to the snow hissing!"

"I don't mind the wind," he muttered. "It's the infernal silence that gets my goat!"

regarding me with a shy scrutiny, and—

but perhaps it was the result of his excellent tact—I felt that he was drawn to me as I was drawn to him.

"I didn't introduce myself," I recollected suddenly. "My name is Jenkins—Wilfred Jenkins. I had no idea that you were living here until four or five hours ago. I've been so busy preparing for winter that I haven't been away from the place for over two weeks."

"Thank you for coming so soon," he said, as though he meant it. "My name is Raymond Brooke. You live over the rise, don't you? I saw your smoke against the pink sky, this morning, and made up my mind to explore, as soon as I'd got this chaos straightened out."

"If you could do with any help—" I began.

"No thank you!" he exclaimed, then added, perhaps imagining that I felt rebuffed—"I want to do it single-handed. I want to show, I mean I'm trying to prove to—to myself and others that I'm capable of living alone. The trouble is—" his lip twisted, humorously—"the house is so small, or the few things I brought are so large."

"Small!" I ejaculated. "Everyone thought Hoppindale was crazy for building a two-story frame building on a homestead! Wait till you see the

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once more a background for the thudding of our hearts.

"The soul of a ventriloquist in hell!" ejaculated Brooke.

"Our friends of this afternoon, I expect."

"Good night," he said, and added with a kind of desperate laugh, "it needed only that!"

Six weeks passed of the short period that Bill Rendal had set as the limit of Brooke's endurance, and still he stayed. Our friendship had deepened like the hard packed trail between our dwellings, but Brooke never referred to the cause of his presence on the prairie, and some instinct warned me that it was a subject that must not be approached.

Signs of the strain which he was undergoing became increasingly evident. He fell into fits of brooding, more and more frequently, from which he would rouse, with an obvious effort, to moods of forced gaiety. Yet he stubbornly refused to share my shack.

One day, a storm blew up from the north-west. Snow fell from the heavens, and rose from the ground, so that the air was full of fine particles, which cut like pointed glass. For a day and a night the wind blew with unabated violence, then the shriek died to a moan, and the moan to a whisper of snow on frozen surfaces. I spent the morning in digging out my doors and windows, and clearing the accumulation of litter from the barn; then I took the trail for the Hoppindale place, a vague feeling of uneasiness hastening my steps.

Smoke was rising from the chimney. I realized how keen my anxiety had been by the relief with which I stood on the doorstep, and heard Brooke's voice bidding me to enter.

He was seated on a stool before his easel, with his chin propped on his fist. I was partly blind from the glare of the frosted snow, and had approached and touched him on the shoulder, before I noticed that the painting stood uncovered.

"Is it finished, at last?" I asked.

"Finished," he assented, listlessly.

I closed my eyes to allow the pupils to expand, then opened them, and uttered a cry of admiration. Between the dark curtains of wide doorway stood a tall slim figure in evening dress. She had evidently pushed them aside to greet someone who approached; and the glow of welcome which lighted that beautiful face, was a thing to catch a man's breath.

"I don't believe there ever was a woman so beautiful as that!" I protested.

He made no answer, but remained crouched on his stool, in communion with the girl on the canvas.

I glanced about me with disapproval. The British representative who daily dressed for dinner, in the wilds of Central Africa, preserved his sanity and self-respect by observing one of the conventions of distant civilization. Brooke, too, had attempted to maintain some show of careful housekeeping; but now, apparently his whole supply of crockery lay scattered on various flat surfaces, and none of it had been washed since it had last been in use. I left Brooke to come out of his mood in his own time, while I cleared the ashes from beneath the choked stove, and heated water for the dishes.

I had assembled a motley pile, and made a commencement of some half-dozen plates and saucers, when Brooke sprang to his feet with an exclamation. "What are you doing?" he demanded, sharply.

"Cleaning up!" I told him, laconically.

With a face distorted by passion, he seized the dishes I had washed, and hurled them one by one against the opposite wall.

"Well, that ends that!" I commented, striving for lightness of tone.

The passion left him as quickly as it had come.

"Wilf," he muttered, "I'm a rank outsider!"

"A man has a right to do what he will with his own," I remarked, casually. "But, now that you are er—sympathetically interested, don't you

think it would be a good plan to clean these things up?"

"Oh, heave them aside, for a time. I want to talk—to tell you the whole story."

I set the dishpan on the stove and dried my hands.

"Are you sure you really want to tell me?" I asked, nervously. "I mean—won't you be sorry at some future time to remember that I know?"

"I'm quite easy about that."

"Then, go ahead!" I said. "I'm ready."

Some of the tension left his expression, as he commenced to speak. He had evidently brooded alone so long that the mere recital to a sympathetic listener brought a measure of relief.

He had met his wife at a tennis party, and his artist's eye had been caught by her beauty of face and form. There had followed an introduction, and his request to be allowed to paint her portrait. The intimacy thus formed had ripened swiftly into a passion which clouded their mutual perceptions with its glamor. I suspected that it was Brooke, with his sensitive nature, who first realized the gulf which separated their different worlds—she with her cups and trophies, and he still, as it were, soaked with the atmosphere of the old Italian galleries in which he had spent the last two years; and Brooke who had made the gulf plain to her by his unsuccessful attempts to make her world his own.

Into this problem of adjustment, Fate had precipitated Seymour Hunt, fresh from a voyage of exploration in Arctic Seas, and adding, to all those qualities which training and heredity taught her to admire, the lure to a young hostess of capturing the lion of the season.

Just what had passed between them, Brooke did not reveal, but he had chosen to disappear, suddenly and completely, to leave her, he said, a clear field in which to make up her mind.

"Wasn't that an—" I wanted to say "idiotic," but changed it—"rather a reckless thing to do?"

"No!" he said, decidedly. "It will be fair play and a fair warning, with Sylvia, whichever way she decides. One of Hunt's maxims was that the test of a man's character was the length of time that he could endure solitude. He used to speak of the months that he had lived alone, on some of his travels. Not in the same breath, of course, for he was modest enough in his way. While I was undecided where to go I happened to meet Hoppindale, who was in the East on business. He told me that a man who wished could be as lonely here as any place on earth, and all in a minute I knew that was the place for me. I mailed Sylvia my address, after I arrived; when she has decided, she will write."

I reflected that the lady had already been silent for over seven weeks, and felt very sorry for Brooke. It seemed that suspense, rather than loneliness, might be wearing him down.

As I walked home, the clouds were banking in the north-west. It was evident that the storm-king would grant us but a short respite. When I went to bed, the wind was roaring over the roof in a manner that made me thankful for my three-foot-thick sod walls. In the lean-to, where I slept, the sod had shrunk a hair's-breadth from the eavesment, and the fine-driven snow was already powdering the bed and floor. In the middle of the night I rose to replenish the heater, and as soon as I returned to bed I commenced to dream:

I was out on a race-track running a race. Crowds lined the course, cheering and shouting. Undeterred by the fact that I seemed the only runner, I put on a terrific burst of speed. But, even as I swept up the last stretch to the tape, snow rose suddenly about my ankles, and I fell floundering in a drift. Then, clear and sweet above the roar of the spectators, I heard the laughter of a woman. I awoke, to find my feet thrust from the bed clothes, and the snow about my ankles a cold reality.

As I lay chafing my numbed feet together, a sudden prickling came to my scalp, and I sat bolt upright, with my heart racing like a motor.

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"Rot," I muttered, incredulously. "I'm still dreaming!"

Unmistakably, I heard it again, a soft delicious trill of laughter; and then, like Scrooge, I perceived a light beneath my bedroom door. In a second I had opened the door, and was gazing open-mouthed through the doorway.

My old sod shack was mine no longer. All its familiar details were transmuted and rendered strange by the presence of a woman, hatless and uncoated, presiding behind my old enamelled teapot with an air of gleeful adventure that was irresistible. Brooke's portrait had come to life, and taken possession of my dwelling! A large heavily-built man sat with his back to me, facing the woman.

"You are excited, tonight, Syl," he remarked, in a sympathetic tone.

"I can't help it! It's so wonderful to feel that Ray is probably only a few miles away. Perhaps, when the storm ceases, we shall be able to see the very house where he lives. And here we are picnicing in someone else's dwelling, like a pair of burglars in the middle of the night!"

"It's nearly daylight," the man said, stooping to look at his watch. "I believe the wind is dropping, too. Another three hours, say, and we shall be where we should have been eight or nine weeks ago if Brooke had remained and spanked you well!"

The woman laughed again.

"I wonder!" she murmured. "Ray's a wiser man than you, dear, and perhaps his psychology—" she broke off, wide-eyed.

"What's the matter?" the man asked, sharply.

I awoke from my stupefaction to a realization of my attire, and, hastily shutting the door, I leapt back into bed. The door opened, as I crouched shivering, and the big man stooped in the doorway, striking a match.

"I must apologize for this intrusion," he said, addressing my washing-stand. "My sister and I were driving to a Mr. Brooke's place, and were caught by the storm." He paused, disconcerted by the stand's immobility, and struck a fresh match. "We were thankful to strike your barn, I can tell you. I put the horses in, then I opened your house door, and shouted. As no one answered, we came in and made ourselves at home."

"You did quite right," I assured him, gladly. "Light the lamp," I added, as he dropped the match with a sudden exclamation, "And oh, would you mind opening the damper in the stove?"

He followed directions, and retired to the warmth of the kitchen where, having dressed rapidly, I was presently introduced to the wife of Raymond Brooke, and the first meal in my shack ever cooked by woman's hands.

Brooke's wife glanced at me from time to time, and I guessed that she was wondering how much of their story I knew. She exclaimed with delight when I told her that the place he rented was but a mile away, and that, as the wind was now dropping, I could drive them to it as soon as she liked.

"Then let us start at once!" she begged.

During the drive she spoke little. I pointed out the Hoppindale place, looking like a huge boulder in a stream of drifting snow, and her eyes rested on it steadily, as though she were striving to pierce the walls. Her lips parted, and she breathed with quick eager breaths.

At the door of the house she dismounted, while her brother came with me to put the horses in the empty barn. It was the cold that finally drove us into the house; so far as concerned the two who were seated close together on a trunk, we might have frozen to death before they realized our absence.

I noticed that the trunk on which they sat was only one of several. Brooke seemed to have spent the night in packing up his things. Perhaps my glance served to remind him.

"Syl," I heard him murmur, "I was packing up to come home. I am a failure at that, too. I can't live alone."

"Darling!" she exclaimed, and both of them seemed to recognize some hidden significance in their words. "I should hope not! Neither can I!"

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Why Not a Canadian Flag?

Continued from Page 3

The red bar, it was explained, indicated the British connection, while the other colors were reminiscent of the flag of the old Boer republic, though the white of the Boer flag was not included, blue taking its place. The bill introduced in the parliament at Capetown provided that this should be the flag of the Union, and that "on state occasions" the Union Jack should also be flown.

A British Opinion

Strong objection was made to the absence of the Union Jack from the flag. In support of the objection it was urged that the Dominions which had already set up distinctive flags of their own had placed the Union Jack in the first quarter, as the symbol of membership in the British family of nations. When General Smuts was premier of South Africa, he desired strongly that the Union should set up a flag of its own on which, it is stated on the best authority, he was determined that the Union Jack should hold the same place as on the Australian and New Zealand flags. But difficulties were put in his way, and he felt unable to do anything about the matter.

It is interesting to note that the Empire Review, of London, commented thus upon the proposed design for the South African flag:

"There is nothing revolutionary in the idea of a distinctive flag for any separate Dominion, a fact which was made clear when the subject came up for debate at Ottawa last year. Indeed, it is a curious fact that the two Dominions which are most essentially British, both by race and sentiment—Australia and New Zealand—have had their own flags for many a long day, and if Canada wants something more distinctive than its present ensign, or South Africa wants a flag of its own, there is no reason on earth why they should not have them. At the same time, it is not difficult to sympathize with the British in South Africa who resent the suggestion that the Union should follow the example of the Irish Free State and leave the Union Jack out of its tricolor. After all, a vertical red stripe is not a particularly happy way of 'indicating the British connection,' and in the South African partnership the Briton on the one hand has at least the same right to preserve the outward symbol of his nationality as the Boer has on the other."

The opposition to the proposed new flag grew so strong in the South African parliament that the government in power, of which Mr. Hertzog is premier—a government which holds office through a pact between the Labor party and the Nationalist party, led by Mr. Hertzog—had to announce on May 25 that it withdrew the bill. The Labor members refused support of the proposed flag design, because if its not including the Union Jack. According to the newspaper despatches, Dr. Malan, minister of the interior, announced, after the withdrawal of the bill on May 25, that it would be introduced again at next year's session.

Flag Should be Distinctive

In considering flag designs, it must be kept in mind that a national flag should be distinctive, and should be recognizable easily, even at a distance. Moreover, a flag is not always seen as a smooth, oblong surface. A flag is not made of tin, but of bunting, which flutters in the wind. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are two flags which are always recognizable no matter what the wind is doing to them.

Whatever design may be chosen for the Canadian flag, it should have the Union Jack in the place of honor, that is, in the top corner next the flag-staff. The Union Jack has a history which goes back a good many centuries. It is called the Union Jack because it is the combination of the Jacks of England, Scotland and Ireland.

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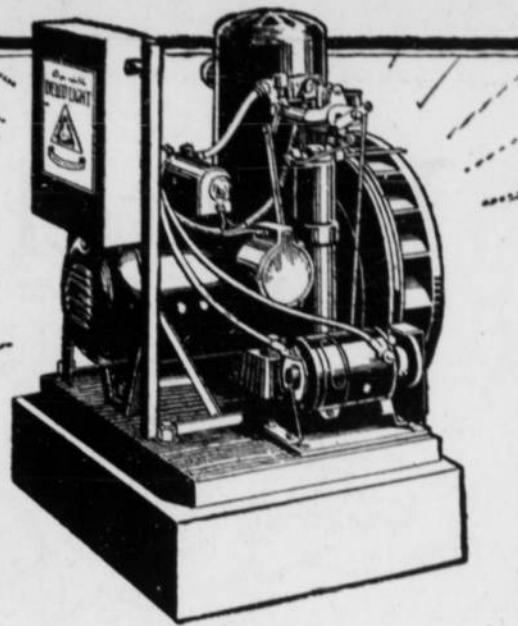
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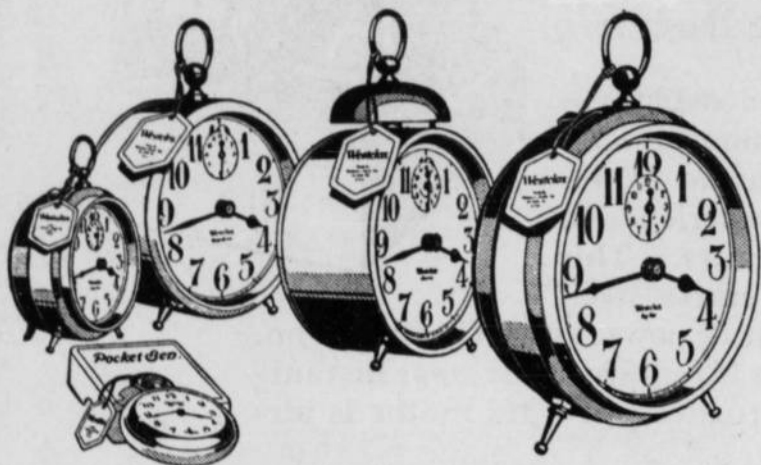
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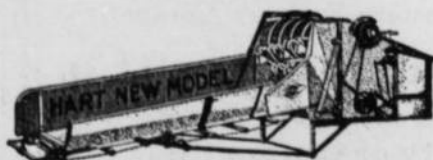
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England, in the old days when knights fought with spears and maces, or war clubs, and swords, and when gunpowder was a thing unheard of, a surcoat, or jacket of chainmail or other armor, was part of the equipment of every knight. The French word for such a surcoat was "jacque." When Duke William of Normandy, nearly nine hundred years ago, crossed over from France to England with an army, and made himself King of England, as William the Conqueror (from whom all succeeding kings and queens of England have claimed descent), he had his archers uniformed in leather "jacques."

Talle Shippes and Galliot

The jackets of leather became the regular dress of the English soldiers. More than seven hundred years ago King Richard I. of England, known in history as the Lion Heart, joined the Third Crusade at the head of an army which sailed from England in a fleet of "two hundred and fifty talle shippes and three score galliot" (as an old chronicle tells), and won a great sea-fight over the Saracens near Beirut and the grotto of St. George, whose day, April 23, has ever since been kept as a holiday in England. In his honor, as the patron Saint of England, the red cross of St. George was painted on the front and on the back of the "jacque" of every English soldier.

When an English ship was carrying soldiers, it became the custom to hoist one of these "jacques" on a spear, or staff. This was the origin of the use of the word Jack as the name of the flag showing the nationality of a ship; it was thus, too, that the small staff at the ship's stern, which carries the flag showing its nationality, got its present name of the jack-staff. The English Jack was a white flag bearing the red cross of St. George. The Scottish Jack was blue, bearing the white cross of St. Andrew. The crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick are diagonal crosses, that is, they are formed by lines crossing the flags from the corners.

The English Jack, as time went on became more and more famous as the sign and emblem of English sea power. It was the flag under which Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Richard Grenville and other admirals famed in song and story, Frobisher, Hawkins and Howard and the rest, sailed on their voyages of adventure and fought the Spaniards in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was the flag which Cabot planted on the coast of Newfoundland. It was the flag under which the Pilgrim Fathers founded the colony of Massachusetts. It was the flag under which all the fifteen American colonies were founded. It was the flag on the little ship, the Discovery, in which Hudson discovered what is now New York harbor and the great river named after him, and in which also he discovered Hudson Bay. In that same little ship in April, 1612, the navigator, Thomas Button, arrived at the mouth of the Nelson river. He was the first white man to set foot within the Manitoba of today.

The Flag of Old France

Seventy-seven years before Captain Button's arrival at the mouth of the Nelson, Jacques Cartier, sailing the flag of France—a white field with lilies (fleurs-de-lis) of gold—came to Quebec, in 1535; where Champlain, in 1608 founded a permanent settlement, making Canada a French possession. Practically all the settlers who came from France to Canada, whose descendants form an important part of the present population of Canada, came from Normandy. There was thus a Norman conquest of Canada, as five hundred years earlier there had been a Norman conquest of England. In 1629 the English

captured Quebec, and held it until 1632, when it came under the French flag again. In 1690 Sir William Phipps sailed to Quebec with a fleet from Boston, which was defeated in an attempt to capture the city of Quebec, which with all the Canada of that time remained under the French flag, until General Wolfe, in 1759, scaled the cliff with his soldiers and won the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

In the unsuccessful attempt on Quebec, in 1690, the jack-staff was shot away from the flag-staff of the British admiral, Sir William Phipps, and with the Jack still attached to it, floated on the surface of the St. Lawrence river. A manuscript record, still preserved at Quebec, relates (in French) that "some of our men went out rashly in a bark canoe and brought it to land under the noses of the English." That flag was hung up as a trophy in Quebec, and was still there at the time of Wolfe's victory, sixty-nine years later.



Winning design in La Presse competition
(The Union Jack on a white field with the Maple Leaf in green on the fly).

When the fighting was over the French-Canadians fraternized with the men of Wolfe's army, many of whom settled down in Canada and married French-Canadian wives. As an instance of the friendliness which began so soon after the fighting ended, it is

recorded that in the severe winter of 1759-60, the nuns of the convents of the city of Quebec cut up blankets and sewed makeshift trousers for the men of the 78th Fraser Highlanders, who, without them, would have had their bare legs frozen.

Meanwhile the Scottish Jack was flown from the jack-staffs of the ships of Scotland. Some four hundred years ago, when James IV. was king of Scotland, and Henry VII. was king of England, Sir Andrew Leith, who was admiral of the Scottish navy, challenged the English navy to send three ships to fight three Scottish ships. The challenge was taken up, and the sea-fight duly came off. The three English ships were over-mastered and carried off as prizes, with their crews, to Dundee. From that port, after the men's wounds had been cared for and the damage to the ships repaired, the Scottish king returned the ships and their men to England, with a message saying that "the fight was for honor, not for booty."

In 1606 the crowns of England and Scotland were united, and in 1707 the two countries became one by a parliamentary union. Thus the Scottish Jack was added to the English Jack; and in 1801, when the kingdom of Ireland, which for nearly a century had had its own Irish Jack, became united with England and Scotland by a parliamentary union, the Irish Jack was added, making the Union Jack under which Admiral Nelson's ships fought in the historic sea-fight of Trafalgar, which flew from the jack-staffs of all the ships of the British navy in the Great War, and is still the sign and emblem of British sea power.

Some Suggested Designs

Many suggestions have been made for a suitable flag for Canada. In most of these the Union Jack and Maple Leaf appear. An interesting design, suggested by the Manitoba Free Press contains a representation of the best known northern constellation, the Big Dipper, as it should, and the North Star. Recently a competition was conducted by La Presse, of Montreal, for a suitable design, in which four competitors tied for first place. The suggested design gives the Union Jack the place of honor on the upper quarter next the flag staff. The field is white, calling to mind the white field of the old flag of France which Jacques Cartier flew from the masthead. On the fly is a Maple Leaf in green, the national emblem of Canada.

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The Treasure of Ho

Continued from Page 5

in the rolling of the Wheel of birth and death?"

"Then Your Holiness knows for what I have come?"

It seemed impossible to fence with this wonderful person. I threw up my hands, so to speak.

"I know. You have come for the Treasure of Ho. The secret was deposited here by the ancestor of the Blind Man of Hupei."

For a moment I think I hardly knew what I was about. What use was human planning against this diamond-clear searchlight of knowledge?

"Does Your Holiness know my master?" I said at last.

"In the flesh, no. Otherwise, yes. He is a mighty master, a fountain of the high wisdom, a great initiate."

"Then, since I am his disciple, will Your Holiness believe that I do not seek this treasure with evil thoughts, but for its rightful owner?"

"The story is known to me. I made incantations the night you came here. We know the business of all who come. You seek it for a young Manchu woman whom you will if possible marry. She is the descendant of Ho Shen, the servant of the Emperor Ch'ien-lung."

How could I speak? And this was the man I had hoped to sift with my clever questions—to pick his brains unknown to him! He went on serenely.

"You have found a part of the treasure, but you will not find the rest. It is disposed of."

I could only stare at him. I caught at a chair near me and rested my weight upon it. His expression never changed. It might have been a statue unlocking marble lips. But Sie—Sie had warned me in a dream. "Disappointment only!" she had said. Was I disappointed? My brain was swimming so wildly that honestly I did not know myself.

"Since you are the disciple of your great master, I will tell you certain facts from the Book of Celestial Secrets where the future and the past are unfolded. Others must be hidden until their due time. His ancestor came here, and, taking counsel with me, buried the treasure in the ruined city of Karakorum where once all the peoples of Asia and many of Europe met under the sceptre of Genghis Khan the Conqueror. It was securely hidden. None could find it but with the password of the Thousand Wise Men of Tara. Then he left me to meet the doom which I foretold to him. A brave man, and a great rebirth awaits him. When you return to the blind man ask him where the treasure is and he will tell you."

"Then Your Holiness recalls that event?"

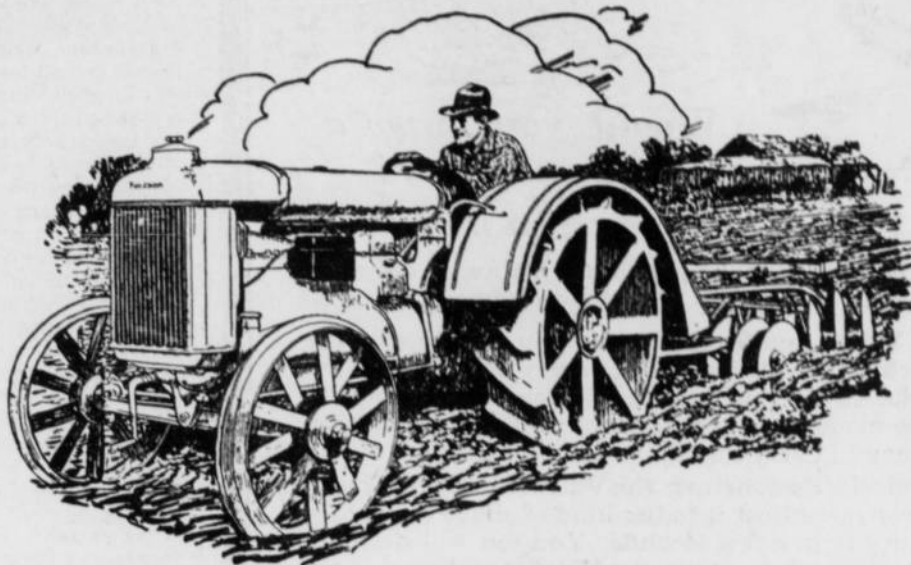
"Why not? To me it is an event of yesterday. Do I not remember the day when Genghis Khan placed this jewel on my hand many centuries ago?" He pointed to the green gleam on his thumb, then went on:

"Have you marvelled why the crafty Empress keeps the Manchu girl always about her? I will tell you. She is her granddaughter. Her father was the great nobleman Chi Ching, of the line of Ho. His father was the lover of the Empress in her youth. The Old Buddha keeps her as a pledge for the treasure of Ho if ever it should be found, for of his family there is no other. But when it is found she will surely slay her, as she slew that lady's father, who was her own son."

Blinding flashes of light burst in upon me. So this was the secret—a State secret of the deepest—and it accounted for all I had seen and much that I had dimly guessed. Sie, of that great Manchu blood—Sie of the sweet eyes! I trembled before the magnitude of the knowledge. But I collected myself.

"With a most grateful heart I thank Your Holiness. What can be hidden from such wisdom? I am abashed before it. Yes, I would wed her. What more can I say?"

"She is pure gold. There is no spot nor stain in her and her mother was a great lady—a lotus of the Perfect One. She would not outlive her lord. If men must love, so they should choose. But go back now and say this to the Blind Man of Hupei from the Holy Hubilgan



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of Tara: 'You have done well and according to your great wisdom. The Manchu is doomed. You, passing upward in your next reincarnation, shall see Asia rising like the sun at dawn, mighty and terrible. And this treasure of Karakorum, though lost to the Lady Sie, is not all lost, for we judged it best not to offend those who came for it and we have laid a great and terrible curse on the jewels that they shall do our work for us.' Say to the Blind Man: 'It has gone where Ho Shen would have wished. Your wisdom has discerned where.' And now I have said, depart in peace and swiftly, for your cunning that you thought wisdom has put this Sie in peril of her life. Therefore, go.'

In my agony there were questions I burned to ask and dared not. Was the future a page open before those terrible glittering eyes? But no man dares question the Holy Hubilgan save only in the open multitude of the miracle. When he wills he speaks. Not otherwise. He willed. In my heart he saw the longing.

'You ask: 'Dare I question the reincarnated Buddha?' You dare not, but he will answer. You will not be too late. Also, you will rise to high things. Sorrow mingled with joy, pain with peace. But the peace is eternal and the pain passes. Your eyes are open to the Law of Life and Death, and in the evil days to come you shall not flinch.'

He flung his hand outward and I saw, through rolling clouds of mist, a great plain, trenched and wired, heaped with the bodies of men in grey, in faded blue, in dust color. Smoke blew about it, strange shapes rode the air like giant birds of prey. I put my hands before my face and it was gone. The dim walls confronted me.

'You have seen. It is the birth of Asia. The death of Europe. Go.'

I knelt before him—who could do otherwise?—and he lifted the thin hand with the ring and muttered what I could not understand. For in the fear of that vision I had lost hold of the cord of communion, if I may so put it, and suddenly his speech was strange to me.

These men have the power to think understanding to you, and it seems to take the form of the speech you know best. That is all I can say.

I rose, retreating backward to the door and looking back saw him still, an image of ivory his hand propping his chin, with weird eyes darkening on the future.

The Peking lama gathered himself together and crawled to the door and closed it after us. Not a word did he say as we trod silently along the passages. Then, when we reached more common ground—

'Is your soul dead within you, noble guest? The Holy Hubilgan did not speak. Was he angry?'

'He spoke to my soul. Venerable lama, will you have my servants warned that I leave with the dawn? The beasts must be prepared.'

'Your will shall be done.'

I sat alone all that day considering what I had heard and seen. The place was terrifying, and yet, though I say it myself, I am no coward. It was not the magic. It was the sense of great events brooding overhead like thundercloud and presently to rain ruin on the world, of uncontrollable powers wielded by men with aims entirely mysterious and indecipherable. Nor was I cheered by an evening with the Peking lama and two of the Gelungs who had assisted at the miracles. For, ignorant that I was a European, these men spoke freely of the prophecies current in Tibet and Mongolia, to which the Holy Hubilgan had dimly alluded in the presence of the people.

These predictions have been known for more than a century. They are familiar to every Mongolian and Tibetan and these people speak of them with no doubt whatever of their fulfillment. The Chinese in those two countries know them in every detail.

A reincarnated Buddha will be born in the mountains to the north of Lhasa. While he remains there, preparing for the great work by fasting and devotions, the faith taught by the Buddha will weaken and dwindle throughout the nations who hold it. At this time the Chinese will gain influence in Tibet, but they cannot hold it.

There will be a great massacre of the Chinese. After, under the command of the reincarnated Buddha of Tashi Lumpo, the peoples of Central and Eastern Asia arise. They will march to the West, and victory will follow their flags. India, Russia, will be the first to succumb, but the rest of the nations will follow. The reincarnated Buddha will be sovereign of the world, and the Yellow Faith be supreme.

Now, it is easy to laugh at these predictions. A hundred years ago one might have done so at one's ease, but it is a different matter today. Writing from the standpoint of 1923, twenty-three years later than the events of the chronicle, I say that in the weakening and dissensions of the White Power there is terrible acceleration of the deep and surging unrest of Asia. I say that the Japanese-Russian War, with its result, appeared to millions of throbbing hearts in Mongolia and Tibet to sound the dirge of the old superiority and the birth cries of the new. And I say that such predictions, reinforced by such miracles as I have described and passionately believed by these peoples, carry their own fulfillment with them. And I ask any man to look so passionately at the weakening of the barriers in Europe, and to remember that the hordes of the Tartar and Mongol tribes once overran the world from Poland to Hindustan, from Constantinople to the China Sea, from Korea to the Ganges, and that their descendants founded the great Moghul Empire in India which lasted until the English wrested it from them. Let another Genghis Khan or Tamerlane rise again and history will repeat itself with vengeance.

These men talked far into the night and I listened with fixed attention. They, at least, believed every word they uttered. I can see now the small room the three fanatic faces, the lean yellow hands gesticulating as they drove their points home. These people lived in the future. They believed to the uttermost in the powers of their reincarnated Lamas and Hubilgans, and it is such beliefs as this which have conquered the world and will again.

CHAPTER XVI

I left the Tara Lamasery next day making what speed I could for Peking and seeing very little on the way. I was engrossed with what had happened and what was to come, and for Sie was my spur.

At the Lamasery of the Five Towers where I stopped for the night, I reached me that the Court had returned to Peking, the Old Buddha in high spirits and certain of her ability to lead the Allies by the ears and profit from their divisions.

'She has plenty of cunning,' said the young lama who gave me the news. 'She has just the amount of cleverness that enables her to destroy. But she cannot build. The Manchus have never done that since the days of the Emperor Ch'ien-lung, and now in their fall they are dragging China with them. So much the better for Mongolia!'

Again the predictions. I rode a heavy of heart, wondering whether I should present myself at the palace in the Forbidden City, and how I should explain myself to the Empress. My faith in my master steadied me.

One night, in the Lamasery of Chorchu, I put myself in touch with my master for all I was worth. I had tried many times and failed—I suppose owing to my mental pre-occupation. There were other conversations on the telephone! And my own folly stood between us also.

I looked out first into the night at wild moon with scudding clouds with sharp snowclad peaks black against a wild and lamentable country. Young men sitting outside my window in spite of the sprinkling of snow, singing the national song of Tibet, the Tartar; for though the lamasery was Shansi many of the men about it were Tartars and Mongolians. It was a warm and melancholy air, but with warlike fire shooting through it in the drumming repetitions.

'When the divine Timur (Tamerlane) dwelt in our tents The nation was warlike.'

Their look made the peoples tremble.
Return, O Timur, we await thee.
We live in our vast plains, where is the
chief to lead us?
Return, O Timur, we await thee.
We are ready. The Mongols are afoot,
O Timur.
And do thou, great Lama, send down
victory on our lances!
Return, return, O Timur!"

Tamerlane the Terrible, the Lame
Conqueror! That also gave me to think.
The zest with which they sang it, the
ardent faces and voices in the icy win-
ter moon were ominous.

I waited until they had gone off, and
then with more effort than ever yet,
lay down in the shifting moonlight and
waited.

I knew it would come. A light mist
spinning itself from invisible threads of
moonlight rose before my eyes. It
filled everything, even my thoughts,
with confusion. I focused on a spot of
whirling light in the middle, and that,
spinning like a screw, flung the mist
aside and made way for the picture—
My master, sitting in the room I knew
so well in the palace. The trees, now
deflowered of their rosy blossom, were
outside the window. He sat with his
white keen face set toward me.

"Come, come here!" the urgent mes-
sage reached me. "Have no fear.
Come." He raised his hand and beck-
oned. And the light whirled again,
regathering the mist, and the whole
picture was resolved into the night.

I went forward after that with more
certainty, and reached Peking early in
January. The Court had only just
settled in, and the people were bubbling
with stories of the Empress's effective
entrance and how well she had played
up to the foreign gallery.

"Trust the Old Buddha's wisdom.
She always sees her way. There is not
a man in the Empire to be compared
to her. She commanded that Europeans
should be allowed to be present at her
entry and especially saluted them. She
will trap them yet, given time!" So
said the Court party. That was the
note, and those who detested the
Manchu dynasty were lying low. It
saddened me to see it.

Once more the Hakka disciple Yuan,
I went into the Forbidden City fearlessly
and asked to see Li Lien-ying. I was
kept waiting just long enough to im-
press me with his importance, and then
he came swaggering in, his slit secret
eyes fixed on the floor and only shooting
a glance at me now and then—hateful
in his womanly headdress.

"Distinguished counsellor of princes,
is the Blind Man of Hupei here? I have
returned to present my duty to the
Empress and to attend him once more
if it be her will."

"The will of the Benevolent Mother
is always kindly. What is the sage
without his disciple? I am charged to
conduct your wisdom straight to the foot
of the throne, where you will meet him.
Condescend to follow."

I saw the game at once. We were not
to meet, not to have the chance of
exchanging a word, before we met in
the Empress's presence. She would test
my master's counsels and visions by my
replies. What intrigued me beyond
measure was what she herself had been
doing in the meantime—how had she
followed up the wild-goose chase I had
set her on.

We went by the well-known ways,
Li Lien-ying leading, massive in his
mulberry silk and gold robe, stiff with
clouds and dragons. He moved like a
sleek, velvet-pawed cat—all silence.

The bitter chill of winter was in the
wide hall as he opened the door, and
I made the kowtow and crawled in.
My master knelt before the chair, but
that was not my first thought. She stood
behind it—her dear face pale with cold,
her eyes fixed steadily on me as I
crawled my way up. Not a very digni-
fied position for a lover, but less to her
eyes than to mine. For I know that if
I were an outcast, ragged and homeless,
those eyes would still follow me with
faithful love and worship. The Em-
press Consort stood, as usual, by the
Empress's side.

I had never seen the Empress look
better or younger. She had a fresh
color, her eyes were bright, all her ges-
tures vivid and energetic. She was

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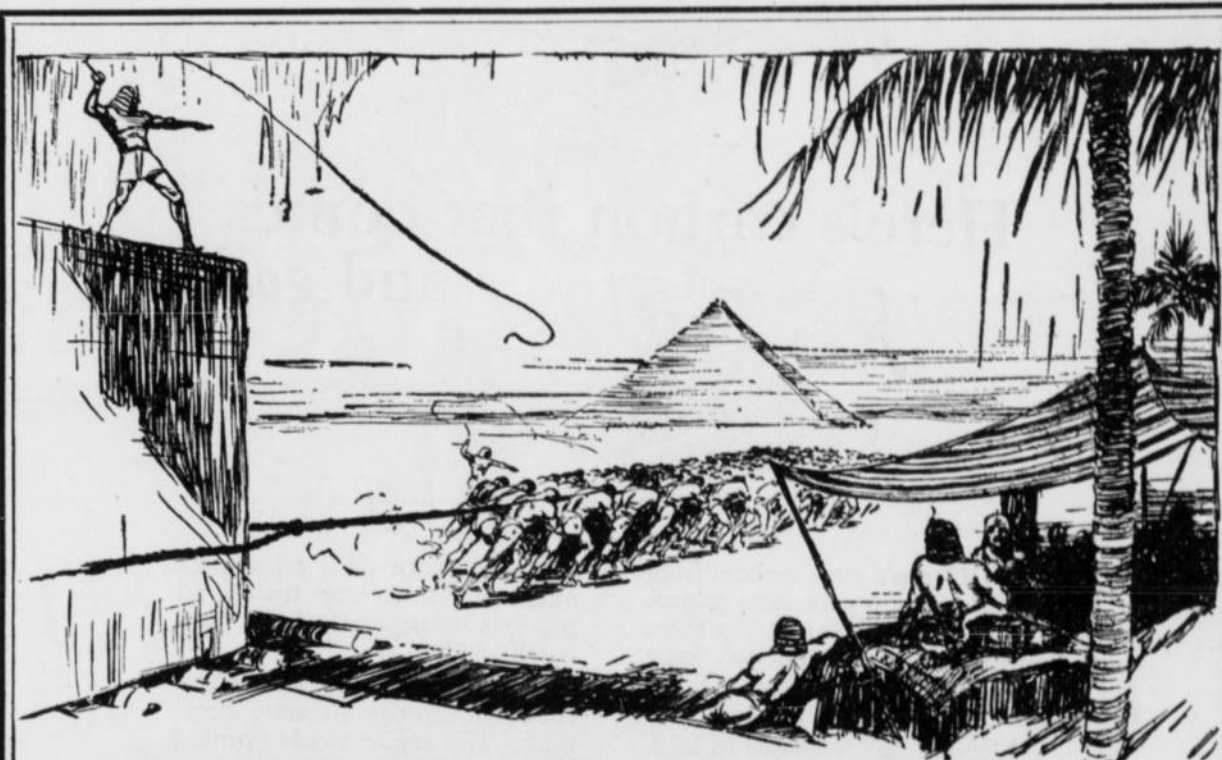
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Badly. Cuticura Healed.

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"I sent for a free sample of Cuti-
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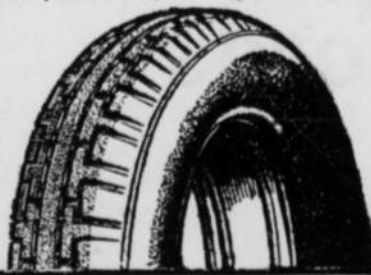
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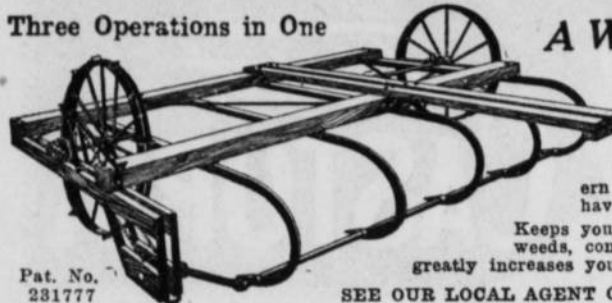
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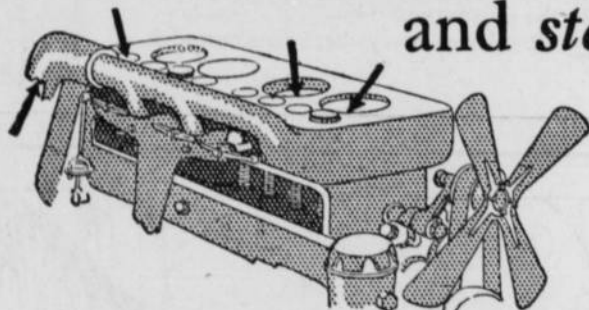
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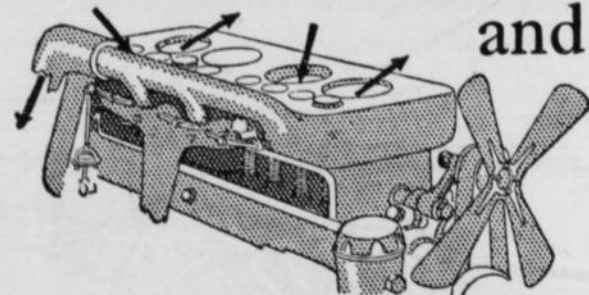
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dressed in the old splendor with chain upon chain of pearls on her bosom, and was brimful of hope and success. No longer weighed down with difficulties, but arrogant and confident, her old despotic self. I foresaw trouble.

I made my prostrations and knocked my head thrice on the floor, and then ventured a brief salutation of peace to my master, who returned it.

"Faithful disciple, we welcome you," said her Majesty. "Many and great events have happened since you went out like the autumn swallow on your journey. Let your tongue now rejoice us with the glad tidings acquired."

"Sacred sovereign, I will be brief and truthful, as becomes a worm before the Throne. On leaving you I wandered long in search of the temple of your vision and of the one-eyed priest, and I sought for tidings of the man who in Tai-Yuan had recognized the jade dragon, and I could hear nothing."

Her eyes narrowed and glinted. She shot a glance aside at Li Lien-ying. I went on:

"So then, by a chance hint that reached me and upon which I concentrated all my powers, I became aware that a servant of Ho had been entrusted with a great charge—even the concealment of his master's treasure. Later he had met his doom at the will of the Son of Heaven, and no torture could wring from him where it was hidden—so great is the obstinacy of the wicked! But I knew that a rumour had reached certain ears that he had confided his secret to 'The Thousand Wise Men,' and what this meant I could not tell."

She was listening now with fixed attention. The other two also. She looked only at the ground.

"Then after many days, and in great despair, I heard of an intelligent graduate skilled in answering questions and to him I went, and after certain questions designed to test him and hide my purpose, I asked him who were 'The Thousand Wise Men,' and he answered that this was the ancient and little known name of the Tara Lamasery in the Land of Grass. What then was I to do?"

"You should have returned and laid that question before the Throne."

"Sacred Majesty, such was my will, but in condescension to this entirely humble one remember that it was then past mid-October, that time was precious, for the winter makes hard travelling in the Land of Grass, and that I feared lest any should be beforehand with me."

The Empress smiled almost imperceptibly. Then:

"You are forgiven, wise disciple. Proceed."

"So, through the chills, rains and snow I made my way to the Tara Lamasery, and there beheld great and terrible marvels—"

"These reports are then true?" she interrupted with curiosity.

"The half is not told. And later I was admitted to speech of the Holy Hubilgan, and even before I spoke, he knew my errand by his wisdom. And he said this: 'You will not find the treasure. It is disposed of.' Sacred Majesty, my heart was lead within me. What could this inferior person say? How should I dare to question the Holy Hubilgan? But he condescended to tell me it was secreted in the ruined city of Karakorum, and that when I returned to Peking I should learn where it is now."

Silence. And then my master spoke with stern brevity:

"It is in the treasure vaults of her sacred Majesty, the Empress."

As I almost started from my knees in astonishment, I caught the swift look of fear on her face. It vanished in perfect composure. Silence again. Then she spoke:

"By what wisdom, Blind Man of Hupei, have you known this?"

"By the wisdom vouchsafed to me through my studies, Motherly Benevolence, and in ways the uninstructed cannot follow. A young man was sent to the answerer of questions in the Village of the Aged Duck, and learning the answer to the riddle of 'The Thousand Wise Men,' he collected his servants in Peking and rode to the Tara Lamasery, scarcely halting for night or food, and he reached there twenty-four days before this disciple. So, being instructed

by the Holy Hubilgan, who sent with him a wise lama, he reached the broken city of pride and there beneath the tomb of the Hutuktu Maydari was the treasure, guarded by a set bow with poisoned arrows after the manner of the Chinese. And at the opening of the door the flight of arrows struck him and he died. But by order of the Holy Hubilgan the treasure was collected and sent to your Majesty and it contains jewels uncountable and great emeralds and the Pearl of Good Omen and much more. So your Majesty has achieved your desire; but since this disciple has done his utmost, and it is because of his jade dragon that your Majesty has become possessed of the secret, let him receive the rewards promised."

He spoke with authority. Superstitious to the last fibre of her being, she shuffled and hesitated, looking first at the Empress Consort and then at Li Lien-ying. The Empress Consort took up the word.

"This dutiful daughter fails to see that the success is owing to the disciple Yuan. Surely his wisdom is small, for the vision he enabled the Benevolent Mother to see in no way indicated the Tara Lamastery. If it had not been—" She stopped, as if she had said more than she meant, but the Empress laughing in triumph broke in:

"Do you ask, wise disciple, how I bethought me of 'The Thousand Wise Men'? Listen, blind man! Listen, wise disciple! All the wisdom of the world is not bound up in one small camel load, nor do all the flowers of the world grow in one garden! I awakened from the sleep of vision into which the skill of the disciple Yuan sent me, and as in a dream I heard a voice and it said this: 'The Thousand Wise Men could not have told her more.' Therefore, as wisdom comes in the company of the wise, I acted on this hearing, and the rest you have told, though how you knew it I cannot tell. As to reward—the disciple Yuan has not earned it, for he did not discover the treasure. But he shall have his life, because the treasure was forgotten until he and his jade dragon fell in our way. And let him be discreet and cautious in our service or punishment, not reward, may follow."

She flashed round on me like lightning:

"How did you learn of 'The Thousand Wise Men'? Answer!"

I had had a saving moment of thought while she spoke.

"In vision, Great Ruler of the World. An old man who said: 'Ask The Thousand Wise Men where is the treasure of Ho.'"

She stopped, baffled a moment, then shrewdly:

"Was that the old man?" pointing to the blind master.

"So far as I know he did not know where the treasure lay. But, having found it, Great Empress, why this anger? Could your servants do more?"

"I am not angry. I am amused that I, working only by earthly means, have been wiser than you and your master with the Great Wise Spirits for your servants. Now go—until I send for you again."

My master spoke with the perfect composure which never left him:

"Great Empress, there is one thing I must needs say and you hear. Because you feigned the sleep of vision to entrap the disciple Yuan and thereby mocked the Great Wise Spirits, that treasure shall bring a curse and no blessing. And be not angry that I say this, for it is not I, but the Law that cannot change. I have spoken. Though a poison be drunk in ignorance yet it poisons. You have meddled with what was above you. The consequence follows as his shadow follows the man. Evil days are upon the Great Pure Dynasty."

Seemingly it made no impression, but I saw the hand laid on the chair tremble so that the diamonds in the long nail sheaths flashed angry fires.

She looked at us laughing hardily, and we got ourselves out in the usual servile fashion. There could be no doubt of two things: First, that her Majesty was immensely pleased with herself; second, that she meant to keep me under observation.

To be continued



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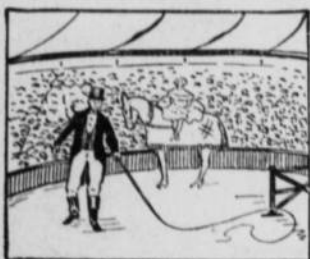
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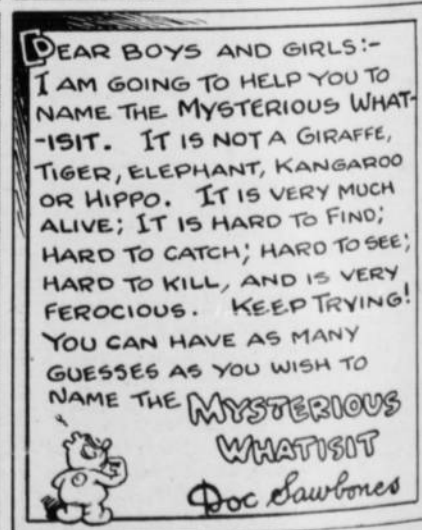
Saskatchewan Hail Insurance

The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association enters its fourteenth crop season with a balance of \$2,000,000 in its claim reserve fund, a total of more than 30,000 farmers enjoying the protection of their own co-operative hail insurance system, and over \$7,000,000 distributed as payments of claims since the company started business. A great majority of the municipalities in the important crop-producing areas in the province are supporters of the scheme and the few gaps left are being rapidly filled.

The hail losses paid by the association for 1925 amounted to \$669,554.88, an increase of about \$150,000 over the losses for 1924. All of this, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, was paid during the month of October or early in November. In addition to paying all losses and expenses, the association was able to add \$400,000 to the claims reserve fund.

The Additional Municipal Hail, the subsidiary of the company which came into existence in 1924, has been exceedingly popular, the business of this branch last year increasing approximately 350 per cent. over 1924. Four rural municipalities joined the association, with three more to be added this year. Several municipalities are to give their electors an opportunity of voting next fall on the question of whether they shall take advantage of the scheme in 1927.

The surplus lands of the country are exhausted. The industrial population is outstripping the farm population. Manufacturing is expanding. These must come to the farmers for their food and their raw materials. While we can produce more the markets for food are increasing much faster than the present farm productivity. The future of agriculture looks to be exceedingly secure.—President Coolidge.



The Doo Dads

The great Doo Dad Circus keeps on showing day after day to the biggest crowds that ever met in Dooville. Old Doo Dad grandfathers who remember when Doc Sawbones was a boy, stout Doo Dad fathers who have to leave the horses out in the pasture while they take the family to Dooville, sticky little Doo Dads full of ice cream and pop, one and all have come and marvelled at the wonders of Doc Sawbones' circus and have gone back tired but happy, and amazed at the wonderful sights.

Here is the tent where Poly is showing as the thinnest boy in creation. Doc is inviting Old Man Grouch to come inside and see. Now Old Man Grouch doesn't believe half of the things he is told. Worse than that he is as tight as the bark on a tree. He wouldn't spend a nickel to see the triek lion dressed up as a barber shaving the lamb with a safety razor. And he won't go in to see Poly.

Now I want to tell you something about Poly. He is one of these little boys that don't eat their meals very well. So Doc Sawbones said, "All right. We won't make him eat. We'll

give him one meal a day, and he will be the thin man of the circus."

Well, you know what becomes of boys that won't eat. Poly became a human skeleton inside a week. And he was getting pretty tired of his act. About this time every little Doo Dad who came into the tent was eating something. The very thought of it made Poly wish for something to eat. At last he couldn't stand it any longer, and when this pie seller went by, Poly just relieved him of his load.

Of course he made it pretty bad for Doc 'cause Old Man Grouch will want his money back now.

The Rising Tide of Immigration

Continued from Page 4

own people here, knowing that they have money, would prey on them unconscionably."

While we talk, an interpreter brings us a buxom Magyar girl, resplendent in a bonnet and headshawl, and a pock-marked male of the same nationality, many years her senior. The girl, with her lustrous eyes held timidly on the ground, lets her companion do the talking for them. She is routed through to — where she is engaged to do housework. May she have her ticket changed to — where her companion is going? They have met on the boat, and he has promised to marry her if she will come immediately with him. Oh, hard hearted inspector! The flavor of romance means nothing to him. If Wladislaus wants Theresa badly enough, he will willingly wait. She meanwhile will learn what charm western hats and customs may impart, and mayhap another with more youthful eyes and simpler manner will steal Wladislaus' place in the maiden's heart.

Attitude of Continental Governments

Dr. Black tells a lively tale of the efforts of the department to attract immigrants in European countries. Can't get Germans by any enticement he tells us. The German farmer is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The Scandinavian and Dutch people who we are so anxious to have are not easily induced to leave home. In some of these countries it is a punishable crime to make a public speech urging a man to leave his fatherland for citizenship under another flag. In Holland all applicants for emigration must pass before an old army officer whose word in this respect is law. France and Belgium have colonies of their own to accommodate their surplus of population. Indeed France is today drawing immigrants from other European countries to replace war wastage. That leaves Central Europe as the only recruiting ground.

I asked him what policy was being followed with regard to segregation of the different races here in Canada. Are we to have another miniature Ukraine, another miniature Poland, as we have in parts of northern Manitoba—solid blocks of non-British people who resist assimilation. He gives us the assurance that the policy of the colonizing agencies is very much modified in this respect. While extensive racial blocks are dangerous to our unity, so also is it folly to separate these people entirely. The newcomer actually makes slower progress housed with strangers than among his own people, as he has the barrier of language to struggle with. Dr. Black thinks blocks of about 25 families the ideal.

Biggest Problems Locate Here

Significantly the office of the C.N.R. Colonization Department has been moved from London to Montreal. That is an admission that the heart of the colonization problem is here in Canada and not overseas. If this Dominion is to have the best class of settlers she must be able to show the largest percentage of successes. From the standpoint of the family that undertakes it, emigration is a high adventure, often a tragic one, always burdened by sleepless apprehension, always drawing its inspiration from the enthusiasm that a new start in life engenders. Let us remove the causes of apprehension and sustain the enthusiasm till the new families have taken root. Let them be assured that they will be placed on land where they have a reasonable chance for success. Guard them against the menace of smiling, heartless salesmen. Choose for them an environment which is not too sharp a break in associations. Save them from the costly mistakes that newcomers frequently make. In a word conserve the moral and material resources they bring with them till they have an opportunity to convert some share of our waiting natural resources into wealth for their own use and the common weal. That's Dr. Black's vision. And he believes we have something to offer that will ensure an unending tale of success, a tale that will bring immigrants faster than we can absorb them.

The Thrifty Housewives First Choice

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

Bread is Your Best & Cheapest Food



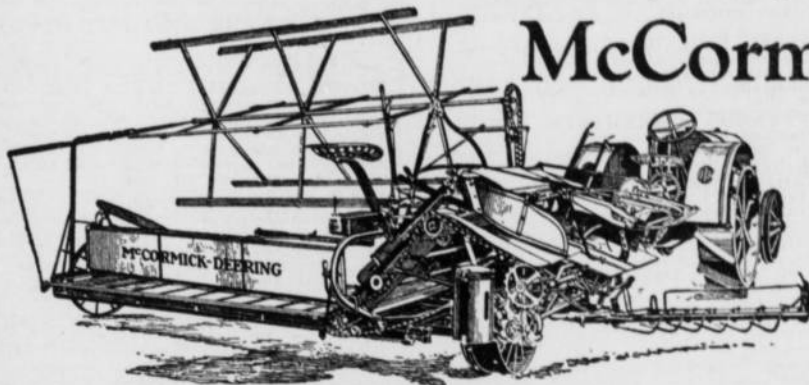
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Bulletins on Home Subjects

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed stamped envelope for return. Order by number. Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
8. How to Make a Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash Day.
10. New Garments from Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. How to Make One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
22. Canning Meat and Poultry.
35. How to Operate a Beef Ring.
39. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
40. How to Refinish Furniture.

30 to 40 Acres an Easy Day's Work with the McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder



REPLACE the old time harvesting with the latest development — the highly efficient McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder designed especially for use with the McCormick-Deering Tractor.

The general design of the McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder embodies the time-proved principles of construction found in our regular line of grain binders. In addition to the direct power drive, it has a lower grain elevator, 10-foot width of cut, roller bearings throughout, heavier drive chains, stronger main frame, etc. The control levers are in front, in easy reach of the tractor seat.

The binder mechanism is driven by power transmitted from the tractor engine through a revolving shaft. This construction insures a steady supply of power to meet varying conditions of soil and grain. No choking of the binder due to slippage of the main wheel in wet and sandy soils, because the main wheel simply supports the weight of the binder.

With this outfit one will harvest as much grain in a day as is now done by two men with two 8-foot horse-drawn binders. This extra capacity is due to the uniformly fast travel of the tractor, and, further, to the fact that the binder is run by power from the tractor and not by the main wheel. The tractor binder mechanism, running at the same regular speed regardless of forward speed, minimizes clogging and gets lodged grain to best advantage.

This wonderful outfit provides you with the logical harvesting method. During the peak load of harvest, when labor is not only high priced but scarce, you will appreciate the big capacity and reliability of the McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder. Write us for full information and see the agent for an early demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

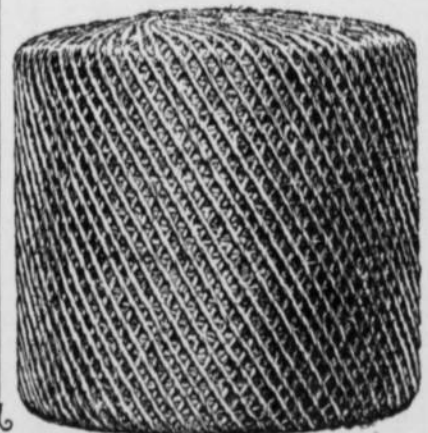
HAMILTON of CANADA, Ltd CANADA
Western Branches—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta., Estevan, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Sask.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Line of HARVESTING MACHINES

McCormick Deering International "BIG BALL" TWINE

Guaranteed for length, strength, and weight. Treated against destruction by insects. Better arrange now for your harvest twine requirements. Insure saving all the grain and preventing delay and trouble by ordering a supply of McCormick, Deering, or International, wound in the convenient "Big Ball" with the Patented Cover.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per line where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per line if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—7 cents per word per line if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. Ad orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us nine days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per issue. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 80,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, serviceable age, combining weight, quality and excellent breeding. Also March and April Yorkshire plus of real select type. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

HORSES AND PONIES

SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD OF BROKE horses, 1,300 pounds, at \$55 each. Three car loads of mares at \$40. Will sell separately. Vance McCarthy, Piapot, Sask.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD SHETLAND PONY, cart and harness. Phone 39, ring 4. Thos. Lum, Neelin, Man.

FOR SALE—TWO SHETLAND PONIES, mares, \$75 each. Leonard Hoag, Lucky Lake, Sask.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH JACK. W. R. Nelson, Leo, Alta.

HORSES FOR SALE—W. FRANKLIN, SOUTH Ferryby, Alta.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE—ANGUS BULLS, CALVED 1925, July 17, \$50; August 25, \$75; November 20, \$40. Sire, Prairie Range Supreme, 27453. Binnie Bros., Tregarva, Sask.

SELLING—ANGUS HEIFERS, COWS AND bulls, accredited. Price right. Ansley Bayne, Tuxford, Sask.

Ayrshires

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, also mature bull. A. S. Wedderburn, Bradwardine, Man.

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, from A1 milking stock, two months old, \$40. Frank Harrison, Penne, Sask.

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, pure-bred, with pedigrees, 30 dollars. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, four years. E. Hill, Eyebrow, Sask.

Herefords

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED HERFORD bull, seventeen months. W. Spratt, Elgin, Man.

Holsteins

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, 13 months and two months. Prices \$60 and \$25. Both related to former World's Champion cow of Agassiz. J. Brander, Nesbitt, Man.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE THIS fall. Will sell cheap. Trade for six-month bull calf or consider trade for corn binder. Mac Tanna-hill, Liberty, Sask.

YEAR-OLD HOLSTEIN BULL, GRANDSON of Sir Franey Netherland Abbeikir, straight, nicely marked; others younger. Prices reasonable. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask.

Jerseys

SELLING—TWO JERSEY BULLS, registered, 16 months. What offer? R. O. Ross, Beverley, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULLS, yearlings, also calves. Herd accredited. Red-wick, Melville, Sask.

Shorthorns

G. W. FRANCIS, OF HERBERT, SASK., HAS found a "Little Guide Ad." a splendid investment. He says: "I have been flooded with enquiries for my Shorthorns. I just put my ad. in for two weeks in February, and found it impossible to answer all the letters received." Classified advertising is just as profitable for marketing everything a farmer owns.

SELLING—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE: SHOW cow, by Oakland Star (imp.); cow, dam of two champion heifers; cow, by Baron's 6th; three heifers, 12 months, by Emma's Prince. J. H. Wilson, Bigger, Sask.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL, imported from Cumberland, England; solid dark red, low set, leaves early-maturing steers, and heifers that are real milkers, eight years old, quiet and sure, \$125. W. L. Martin, Maidstone, Sask.

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, one dark red, two years old, \$80; one roan, ten months old, \$65. S. G. Dracass, Sperling, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, five years old, roan. Price \$85. Box 330, Ceylon, Sask.

SWINE

Various

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH AND Yorkshire pigs, \$15 each, at eight weeks, papers included. C. Crispin, Tregarva, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND Yorkshire weaners, \$15. W. L. Dawson, Woolford, Alta.

Berkshires

SELLING—GOOD STRETCHY BERKSHIRES, March and April farrowed, bred from prize-winning stock. If you want show pigs I can supply you. Also unrelated pairs. Registered and express charges prepaid to your station, \$20 and \$25 each. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, males and females, young and old. Sows, three years old, in pig, improved stock, and will throw large percentage select bacon. Bailie Bros., Brooks, Alta.

GOOD GROWTHY BERKSHIRES, APRIL farrow, \$15 each, papers included. Chas. Stock, Consul, Sask.

SELLING—BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$15 EACH, papers free. April litters. Alex. McDonald, Box 67, Ninette, Man.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—CHOICE April pigs, \$15. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask.

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, CIRCULAR FREE. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, BOTH sexes, \$15, \$20, f.o.b.; papers. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Brew, Treherne, Man.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

Hampshires

HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, DESCENDED from imported prize-winning stock. Only choice individuals shipped. Registered in your name. \$12 each, f.o.b. Abernethy or Gillespie. Apply to T. Moulding, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, UN-related pairs, \$11 each, papers included. V. Armstrong, Melfort, Sask.

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTH'S CHOICE STOCK, \$15 each, \$25 pair, papers included. J. R. Hill, Canora, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH'S, EARLY April farrow, at \$14, papers included. Dick Talmay, Rocanville, Sask.

Yorkshires

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, FROM imported boar, Creighton Masher, imported from Institutional Farms, Dumfries, Scotland, and dams sired by Brigadier of Walton, imported from Warrington, England; 12 weeks old, \$15 each. St. Juliens Farm, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask.

EXTRA LONG YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, from prize-winning sows. Grand sire grand champion, \$15 each, at eight weeks, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. Kolstad, Viacom, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS—BEST OF breeding and bacon type, from mature prolific sows, at eight weeks, males, \$12; females, \$15. Interesting information to prospects. Tom Snowden, Humber, Alta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM imported and prize-winning stock, at \$12.00 at eight to ten weeks. Papers furnished. Joseph Sewell, Lafecche, Sask.

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, SIRE FIRST prize Brandon and Regina, 1925, six to ten weeks, \$12, papers included. James W. White, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

YORKSHIRE—APRIL LITTERS, EXHIBITION quality, bacon type, prolific breeders, males, \$9.00; sows, \$10; pedigrees furnished. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask.

BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE-winning stock, by University boar, April farrowed, papers furnished, \$12 each. Chas. Moore, Simpson, Sask.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, \$10, with papers. Frank Martodam, Windthorst, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, CHOICE STOCK, \$15 each, \$25 pair, papers included. J. R. Hill, Canora, Sask.

SELLING—BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, either sex, prize stock, \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man.

RIVERDALE "SUPERIOR" BACON TYPE Yorkshire weanlings. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta.

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, both sexes, \$10 at eight weeks. Stewart Brown, Mayfield, Man.

YORKSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS, 12 DOLLARS, papers furnished. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, \$12, eight weeks; born March 30th. Pedigree included. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man.

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, March litter, \$9.00 each, crates free, papers, \$1.00 extra. R. S. Baird, Sifton, Sask.

SALE—PURE YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, University strain, eight weeks, \$12. papers. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FALLOWED April 30; both sex, \$12; college strain. Wm. Anderson, Lenore, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, eight weeks, \$12 each. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

WANTED—YORKSHIRE PIGS, SHORT NOSE type. Box 244, Chinook, Alta.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—MAKE 1,000 A YEAR EASILY raising Chinchilla fur rabbits. We can supply you with the best breeding stock procurable at reasonable prices. Free catalogue, full particulars. E. S. Miller, Rabbitties, 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

CHINCHILLAS, PURE-BRED, PEDIGREED, correct type, color, three months old, ten dollars pair; two months, eight. Order from this address. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask.

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, FROM GOOD strains. Young and mature stock for immediate delivery. Wm. Rowan, Young, Sask.

CHINCHILLAS, IRVING STRAIN, FOURTH year breeding. Pedigrees supplied. Attractive prices. J. Francis, Whitewood, Sask.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous MacIntyre's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch here first season. Foxes now paired and mated will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent. increase in pups. Can take car, big work horses, cats and cash.

CANADIAN TRU-BLU FOXES

Winners of seven championships 1925. Write for our free booklet on "Canadian-Bred Blues." References: Canadian Bank of Commerce CANADIAN BLUE FOX FARMS LTD. 470 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

ALASKAN BLUE AND SILVER FOXES—SIX bank references over 25-year period. Breeder-Agents wanted. Free booklet. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wn.

REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, from imported sire weighing 160 pounds. Nothing better in Canada. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGIS-tered, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, 50 dollars up. Keewayin Kennels, Killam, Alta.

GREYHOUND-STAGHOUND CROSSED MALE puppies, all ages, parents guaranteed killers, cheap; three months, \$5.00 each. O. Brownridge, Brown-ing, Sask.

FOR SALE—GENUINE HUSKY PUPS, any age. Prices right. Dr. B. Lennox, 354 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

SELLING—COYOTE PUPS, \$6.00 EACH. H. W. Lan, Reston, Man.

Paying for the Binder Twine

No Problem For Many Guide Readers

Why borrow from the bank, sign a lien note, or pay exorbitant prices when you can pay cash for Binder Twine and buy it in the cheapest market? Thousands of farmers raise the money for this and many other farm expenses through a Classified Ad. in the Farmers' Market Place—Why not you?

The Better Method

The average "Little Guide Ad." costing about \$2.00 for one insertion, reaches 80,000 farm homes. The average profits from Guide ads. run into many dollars. Notice how everything in the Classified advertising section is listed under its proper heading. Notice the variety of things advertised. If you have idle machinery, breeding stock or young stock in sheep or swine, honey, dogs, pet stock, a radio or any miscellaneous article of value, turn it into cash with a "Little Guide Ad."



The Best Place

Ask yourself why more farmers use The Guide for buying, selling and exchanging than all other farm journals combined—why, after using The Guide once, they come back again year after year. There is only one reason—and that is profitable results.

A farmer who sticks to his grandfather's ideas about advertising shows a creditable degree of reverence, but is overlooking a powerful business ally. "Little Guide Ads." are the greatest friends of the farmer who is "up against it."

There is a Reason for Results Like These:

"My little ad. in your valuable paper for sale of tractor and plow did the trick. I received many replies. The tractor was shipped today, so no time was lost."—R. Burnell, Westbourne, Man.

"I sold \$165 worth of White Wyandotte Cockerels by running five little ads. in your paper last year, and going to be able to sell all I have this year from last year's advertising. I expect to obtain equally good results from my ad. for raspberry canes herewith."—W. Cummings, Semans, Sask.

"Stop my ad. for Shetland ponies as I cannot half fill the demand. If I could raise Shetlands as fast as your paper finds buyers, I'd be a millionaire in no time."—R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask.

"Last year was the first time that I advertised in your paper and the results were so good that I advertised this year. Orders for duck eggs came in very fast and I am well pleased with the results."—Miss Mary Smith, Russell, Man.

If we can do it for others—we can do it for you

Send your ad. to—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POULTRY

Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE \$3.00. Toulouse goose eggs, five, \$2.50. Pure-bred Orpington eggs, 15, \$2.00. Chas. Tully, Reaburn, Man.

Baby Chicks

Alex. Taylor's Hatchery
BABY CHICKS, Pure-Bred, guaranteed from Government-Approved and Tested Bred-to-Lay Flocks. REDUCED PRICES
LEGHORN—25, \$5.00; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18
BARRED ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ORPINGTONS, ANCONAS, REDS—25, \$5.50; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20
Order direct from the Largest Hatchery in Western Canada.
ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY
Phone J4981, 369 Aikins St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed pure-bred, record laying strains; 100 per cent. live arrival; immediate delivery. Leghorns, \$14; heavy breeds, \$18 per 100. Rush your order. Feed supplies, etc. RELIABLE BIRD CO., 405 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD, WINTER-LAYING, pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for June and July delivery, at \$13.50 per 100, \$65 for 500, or \$125 per 1,000, cannot be approached for value. Orders should be booked immediately. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C.

Leghorns

EGGS FROM LARGE, PURE-BRED, DARK Brown Rose Comb Leghorn egg producers, farm range, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—BREEDING pens and young cockerels for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

Plymouth Rocks

WHITE ROCKS—HATCHING EGGS OF 20-egg strain, mated to cock birds of a high producing flock, from one of the big White Rock breeders in the States, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PEDIGREED Barred Rocks, records up to 268. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$3.00 30; \$8.00 120. O. Kolstad, Viacom, Sask.

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCKS—Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$8.00 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

Poultry Supplies

LICE CANNOT LIVE WHERE STANFIELD'S Lice-Kill is used. Gets every louse or mite money refunded. No dipping, dusting or odor. Mr. Hartell, of Turaske, Sask., says: "Am endorsing \$1.00 for more Stanfield's. The other tube worked wonders." Big tube, treats 200 birds, 60c, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes, postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

Rhode Islands

PURCHASE RHODE ISLAND HATCHING EGGS where quality counts, two settings, \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE WHITE MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS eggs, \$1.00 setting, cartons, 35c extra. Mrs. Bend, Redlyn, Sask.

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dam's records 200 to 267; sire, New York State Fair winners. Prices, 20c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SEEDS

GRASS SEED

NEVER TOO LATE TO SOW RYE GRASS. Does well either with fall rye or seeded alone on summerfallow. Grazier strain. No. 1 seed, 9c. pound; common rye grass, 7c.; sacked. Whiting Seed Farms, Traynor, Sask.

GOOD BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED. 8c. pound, sacks free. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. C. W. Cann, Wordsworth, Sask.

MILLET-COMMON, GOVERNMENT TESTED, \$5.50 100, bags included. D. Watt, Carleton Place, Ont.

RYE

DAKOTA FALL RYE, PRODUCED FROM university seed, \$1.10 bushel, sacked. W. L. Martin, Maidstone, Sask.

SELLING—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN FALL RYE, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. John Young, Kinsmen, Sask.

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARM on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

FARMERS, GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR and buy a farm in the Hart district. Canadian National railroad already in and Canadian Pacific will be this summer. Plenty of rain; five bumper crops the last five years. Prices will soon advance. Write for free illustrated booklet. Hart Land Agency, Hart, Sask.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These lands are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in good districts. Big inducements given to experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 411 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

FARM LANDS

30 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM TOWN. 30 miles from Winnipeg; 120 acres in crop, balance pasture; six-room house, two barns, granary, etc.; good well. Price \$35 per acre; easy terms. Will consider Winnipeg property in trade. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICIPATION and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

STOCK FARMS, B.C.—AM OFFERING. SACRI- free sale to close out estate by October, three blocks land in Kootenay Valley, B.C., acreages 436, 469, 640, each a grand stock farm. Particulars, 15-5 Walverton, Nelson, B.C.

SELLING—FARM, COMPRISING 162 ACRES, with building and crop, 25 miles from Winnipeg, 845 acre; \$1,000 cash, balance half crop payments, 7% interest. Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, 18-2 Winnipeg.

5,000 FARMS TO CHOOSE FROM. MANY genuine bargains. Catalogue free. Doner Land Company, 1206 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, 15-6 Man.

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, and get what they want. 11-9

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and Allison, 1825 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 17-9

TRADE—FARM FOR HORSES. J. WOOLLEY, Guernsey, Sask. 19-3

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SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions, preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity. 11-9

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 559 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 4-1

FARMS WANTED WITH GROWING CROPS and equipment. Buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. 538, Winnipeg, 18-6

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 18-6

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Gears, Axle Shafts, Bearings, Piton Rings, Springs, Lamps, Tires, Spot Lights, Gaskets, Radiators, Ford Parts, Horns, etc., for any make of car.

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MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 12-2

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Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

More Power—Less Expense

INSTALL A BAKER BALANCED PISTON VALVE



Increase the H.P. of your STEAM ENGINE 10 to 30 per cent. Save 10 to 30 per cent. on fuel and water, and save 50 per cent. cylinder oil by eliminating friction.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
WINNIPEG MACHINE AND TOOL WORKS
127 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES—10-FT. Cockshutt engine disc, 8-ft. International in-throw, 3 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse engine, 12-25 tractor. All first-class condition. W. E. Wheeler, 427 Greenwood Place, Winnipeg. 18-2

FOR SALE—REEVES GAS ENGINE, 40-65 horse-power, \$450; two Jackson combination sheaf loaders, \$250 each. Machinery in good order. W. E. Duff, Anglia, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—25 H.P. PORTABLE INTER- national engine, guaranteed first-class condition. Would consider cattle or young horses. E. Brayford, Manor, Sask. 18-3

WANTED—FOUR-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE engine gang and 12-foot International cultivator, in exchange for Stewart sheaf loader, in good repair. Andrews, Macdonald, Man. 17-3

FOR SALE—FLUES. AN OVER SUPPLY OF boiler and steam engine flues, size two-inch. Price \$1.00 each. State length when ordering. Engine and Threshers Supplies, Moose Jaw, Sask. 19-2

SELLING, CHEAP—ONE EIGHT-BOTTOM engine plow, stubble and breaker combined; also one Rumely engine steering device. Write for prices. W. C. Carr, Arcola, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS TWO-ROW corn cultivator, almost new, \$65. Box 296, Humboldt, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—McCORMICK CORN BINDER; Blizzard ensilage cutter; two corn cultivators. All good repair. A. C. Munro, Plumas, Man. 17-5

FOR SALE—25-75 DOUBLE CYLINDER GAAR- Scott steam engine, good condition. T. Swedberg, Teulon, Man. 19-2

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND EIGHT- inch five-ply drive belt. Geo. Deveson, Arden, Man. 19-2

SELL, OR EXCHANGE FOR ANYTHING I can use, three-furrow Lacrosse engine plow, nearly new, \$85 cash. U. B. Gingrich, Mazepa, Alta. 18-2

SELLING—JOHN DEERE NEW STYLE POWER- lift disc plow, like new, \$150 cash. W. S. Cameron, Tregarva, Sask. 18-2

SELLING, HALF PRICE—PAIR PISTONS, Rumely 25-45. Box 112, Denzil, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—STEWART SHEAF LOADER GOOD repair. Price \$250. Knute Berg, Humboldt, Sask. 18-2

WANTED—EXTENSION RIMS FOR 80 H.P. Case steam engine. John Ortt, Grenfell, Sask. 17-5

Tractors and Threshers

COMPLETE NEW OUTFIT, \$1,800—22-IN. x 40-in. Huber supreme steel separator, Hyatt bearings, choice of feeder or weigher, \$1,200; rubber drive belt, \$100; 12-20 Little Giant tractor, three speeds, 27 Tinken and Hyatt bearings, steel gears, complete, \$600. Outfit, \$1,800. Rebuilt separators complete, good beltting—22-in. Rumely, \$675; 22-in. Red River, \$600; 28-in. Rumely, steel, \$950; 36-in. Red River, steel, new Garden City feeder, \$1,200. List bargains. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 17-5

THE FOLLOWING NOTE FROM THOS. WOOD, Cordova, Man., is typical of many letters we receive. Mr. Wood says, "I naturally find myself looking to The Guide Classified Ads. for my farm needs. Each farmer advertising is just an ordinary human like myself, and any deal we can make will be to our mutual benefit. My experience in advertising is that you must be sure to have something to sell or you will be disappointed in having to turn down many orders."

WANTED—FORDSON TRACTOR WITH pulley. Must be guaranteed in first-class condition. Wm. Atchison, Kisbey, Sask. 18-3

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, CHEAP. A very undermounted steam engine; American Advance separator, 36-60, complete, all belts, etc.; steel water tank and truck, 14-barrel Eaton wood water tank, two tank pumps and hose complete; bunk car on trucks. Outfit only worked 14 days in last four seasons; separator always kept under cover. Owner has no further use for it. Box 121 Stonewall, Man.

SELLING—LOWE BROS. THRESHING OUT- fit, including American-Abell 26 H.P. Western boiler steam tractor; Great West Sawyer-Massey 40-64 thresher; Stewart sheaf loader; five trucks and racks complete; two tanks with pumps and wagons complete; caboose to accommodate 20 men. This outfit is being sold due to the death of one of the owners. For further particulars, apply to Drummond and Hedgson, Roland, Man.

FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY THRESHING outfit complete, Sawyer-Massey 25 H.P. steam engine and separator, 32-in. cylinder, 56-in. body all 1912 model. Engine in good shape, separator can be put in good shape for little expense. For further particulars, apply Box 18, Starbuck, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—ONE 20-40 TYPE G RUMELY, in first-class condition, only used two years, Alameda lubrication, self-steering. One six-furrow P. & O. engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms, Alameda lubrication. Price complete \$1,800. Wilfred Hill, Box 41, Tessler, Sask. 19-3

SELLING—26 H.P. DOUBLE CYLINDER EN- gine, \$650; 40-62 J. I. Case separator, only run 35 days, \$1,450; two water tanks and tender truck, \$100; six-bottom P. & O. engine gang, breaker bottoms, \$150. A. L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta. 18-2

SELLING—ONE 16-30 RUMELY, IN FIRST- class condition, also about \$300 worth of repairs for 16-30, and also one new crankshaft for 16-30; \$800 takes all, half cash, balance in full with good security. Apply Box 28, Hughton, Sask. 19-2

20-40 H.P. CASE TRACTOR AND 32-54 CASE separator, new type feeder, \$1,000. Five-furrow Cockshutt plow, \$100. A. McCurdy, Josephine, Sask. 16-6

25 H.P. RUMELY STEAM ENGINE, 36-60 Ideal separator, Hart model new feeder and bagger. Cheap for half cash. Gilbert Garth, Rush Lake, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE, 150- pound steam; Case 36-54 steel separator, good repair, with steel tank, truck, pumps; ready to run. Price \$1,800. D. Maloney, Belmont, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—CASE 25 H.P. STEAM ENGINE and 36-58 steel separator, with Garden City feeder, in good running condition. A snap for cash. A. L. Jackman, Liberty, Sask. 19-4

SELLING—SEPARATOR, WELL DRILL, 250 feet drill rods, machine fair repair, \$275 cash. Exchange for cattle or horses. Box 106, Consort, Alta. 19-2

FOR SALE—25 TRACTORS, STEAM AND GAS; 20 separators, steel and wood. All sizes. Bargains. Write for list. Engine and Threshers Supplies Ltd., 240 Fifth Ave. N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask. 19-2

THREE SECOND-HAND SEPARATORS, ONE has new feeder. Prices from three hundred dollars. Particulars, apply A. W. Edwards, Box 87, Broadview, Sask. 19-5

ONE GAAR-SCOTT 25 H.P. ENGINE; GAAR- Scott separator, 36-60; both in good condition; one Stewart sheaf loader, almost new, \$1,500 quick sale. Frank Batten, Woodmore, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, THREE- furrow stubble plow and two breaker bottoms, \$300 cash. W. Perkins, Clair, Sask. 19-2

CASE STEAM ENGINE, 20-HORSE; WHITE separator, 32-54, nearly new. Cheap, cash. Clark Macdonald, Man. 19-3

SELLING—22-36 NICHOLS-SHEPARD SEPA- rator, ready for work. M. Hammond, Boissevain, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—15-HORSE CASE STEAM ENGINE, new flues, perfect condition. Price \$300. O. Parsons, Oak Lake, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—10-20 CASE KEROSENE TRACTOR, 24-36 Waterloo separator. R. Colbert, Biggar, Sask. 19-3

TRADE—CASE 15-45 STEAM TRACTOR, 28-50 separator, for larger outfit. Geo. Campbell, Ewart, Man. 19-2

WANTED—32-IN. STEEL SEPARATOR, FIRST- class condition. Full particulars. Gray and Reader, Woodrow, Sask. 18-2

12-20 RUMELY FOR SALE, OR WILL TRADE for real good car. Edwin Jamieson, McAuley, Man. 18-2

SELLING—18-36 STINSON TRACTOR, A1 condition, heavy duty Beaver motor, \$600 cash. D. G. McLachlan, Macgregor, Man. 19-3

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, GOOD running order, \$125 cash. J. A. Binule, Tregarva, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—36-60 CASE ALL-STEEL SEPA- rator, 20-60 Case steam engine, A1 condition, \$500. Mrs. Annie McIntyre, Macdonald, Man. 18-3

FOR SALE—25-45 RUMELY OIL-PULL, A1 condition, newly overhauled by Rumely expert. Thos. J. Strachan, Hamiota, Man. 18-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Biddy Doesn't Like Noise

"I can not stand exciting noise!" Old Biddy says with zest, "I have a dread of shouting boys, I class them as a pest, and cars with neither sense nor poise upset my mental rest! A house built out beside the road suits some folks well, I hear; they love to hear a grinding load or engine out of gear, but I prefer no such abode, it fills my soul with fear! A taxi with a shrieking horn, a tractor with its roar, a feed-mill grinding oats or corn, each one is such a bore, all traffic with its wretched mourn I fear and I deplore! I want my coop set back apace, back from the teeming way, back in the cool, sequestered place, back from the fuss and fray, back from the mad, disturbing chase that mars the night and day! I can not do my best, my friend, when I am ill at ease, when all my nerves are set on end by whistle, honk and wheeze, when all surroundings aim and tend to shake me in the knees. So, if you wish one large white egg each day from such as I, I certainly advise and beg that you will always try to house me where my wing and leg will not be weak and shy! I'm glad to do my part in life, I'm glad to do my bit, but where there's noise or where there's strife I do not seem to fit; when tumult reigns and noise is rife my powers are apt to quit!"

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20, \$250; 12-FOOT International cultivator, new, \$100; P. & O. three-furrow tractor plow, nearly new, extra shares, \$100; LaCrosse three-furrow tractor plow, \$75; John Deere in-out-throw tractor disc, little used, \$100. Robert Arbuckle, Wellwood, Man.

SELLING—WATERLOO 24-36 SEPARATOR, in excellent condition. Fred Hillman, Portage la Prairie, Man. Rural Route 4.

FOR SALE—OIL-PULL ENGINE, WITH 28-48 separator in first-class condition, at reasonable price. Apply to Jas. A. Paur, Langham, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—30-38 MOODY SEPARATOR, FIRST- class condition. A. Hogg, Makaroff, Man. 17-4

SELLING—16-30 RUMELY, SPLENDID CON- dition. John Langenhoff, Fulda, Sask. 19-4

WANTED—SEPARATOR, 20 OR 22-IN., ALSO Fordson belt pulley. F. McElmon, Grenfell, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

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THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

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SALESMEN—BUILD YOURSELF A PER- manent paying business by selling direct to the consumer our line of high-grade groceries, lubricating oils and paints. Apply now and secure a share of the big spring business in sight. Newgard-McDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg. 18-3

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES FOR GOOD live salesmen to sell, direct to consumers, groceries, oils, paints and sundry lines. Good permanent positions and income assured for producers. Wylie Simpson Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-5

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BEGINNERS, \$150, later \$250 monthly—also clerks—placed in positions on railroads nearest their homes. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 19-2

AGENTS—\$500 MONTHLY EASY SELLING Maple Gas. \$1.00 box equals 33 gallons gasoline. Proven merits. Your name on caps. 300% profit. Write quick. P. A. Lefebvre & Co., Alexandria, Ont.

500 NAIL PUNCTURES IN TIRE TREATED with Palcosel yet leaks no air. Official test. Inexpensive, harmless, guaranteed. Agents write for particulars. P. A. Lefebvre & Co., Dept. PC., Alexandria, Ont.

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AUTO OR TRACTOR RADIATORS, CLEANED, repaired or recored. Special expert. New method. Brandon Heating and Plumbing Ltd., 144 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man. 19-12

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AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg.

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ITALIAN QUEENS—PROLIFIC, GENTLE AND hardy queens. Untested, \$1.25; tested, \$2.00; select tested, \$3.00. C. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa, Man. 19-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-FRAME AUTOMATIC reversible honey extractor, nearly new. R. Mullin, Myrtle, Man. 19-3

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

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ROUND POSTS OF POPLAR AND WILLOW can be made to last a lifetime at small expense by using Century Brand Creosote. The sapwood absorbs Creosote readily—heartwood must have pressure. Dominion Government Forestry Branch directions on request. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, Calgary, Alta., or Regina Creosoted Products Company, 1855 Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

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The Greatest Cream Separator of All

WONDERFUL SKIMMING RECORD

"In 100 gallons of skim-milk there would be a loss of only about a half-pound of butter-fat. In terms of money this would mean a loss of 15 cents in each 100 gallons skim-milk." —O. C. Cunningham, Ohio State University.

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Having a further supply of this famous separator, we are again able to offer the 800/400 pounds capacity Vega, as illustrated, for \$36 cash. Terms if desired.

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FRESH FRUITS, BERRIES, VEGETABLES

Picked prime—Properly packed—Dependable. Direct to you. Write today for Price List of twenty different kinds of fruits and vegetables.

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QUALITY VEGETABLES

GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; STRAWBERRIES, \$3.75. Ripen now. Other fruits ready soon. Write for price list today. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C.

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HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatments for the healing of Varicose Ulcers, Running Sores, Eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one or the other, send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-5

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SHEEPS WOOL AND HORSE HAIR. WRITE us for prices on your wool clip. Ship your horse hair by parcel post. Northwest Hide and Fur Co. Winnipeg. 17-9

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GENUINE FRUIT AND PLANT EXTRACTS—To make at home all kinds of choice liqueurs, syrups, etc., 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-5

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FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. alabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 11

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BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL—WE supply everything. Send us your enquiries. Prompt shipments, excellent material, low prices. Tide-Water Sawmills Co., Vancouver, B.C. 15-2

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 18-9

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solisqua, B.C. 1-13

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CONN, ARTIST and Premier band instruments. Cornets, 15 dollars and up; saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars, ukuleles, violins. Send for our catalog and bargain list of used band instruments. Canada's oldest and largest music house. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 611

LEARN UKULELE FREE—SPECIAL OFFER. Use with full instructions to learn in one day, complete outfit for \$2.98. Send no money until you see the goods. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wray's Music Store, Dept. A, Winnipeg. 18-2

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 1-11

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WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS



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FLOWER PLANTS—ASTERS, BALSAM, Calendula, Marigold, Pinks, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nicotiana, Pansies, Philox, Petunias, Stocks, Snapdragons, Verbenas, Zinnias, etc., 40c. per dozen, postpaid. Vegetable Plants—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery and Tomatoes, 35c. per dozen, postpaid. Hacks Nurseries, 204 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

PINE GROVE NURSERY, STEVENSON BROS., Morden, Man., growers of hardy fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and perennial flowers. Write for catalogue. 11-10

FOR SALE—RHUBARB, FIRST-CLASS, FREE on board express, 2 1/2 c. pound. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 18-3

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MISCELLANEOUS

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DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

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GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand, Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 50c.; Spread Leaf, 55c.; Rouge, Quesnel, Haubourg, 65c.; Quesnel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-5

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PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

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BROILERS WANTED

We will pay Highest Market Prices. Other poultry prices remain the same as in the issue of June 15. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Phone J5236. Premier Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

British Liberals Have Family Row

Continued from Page 2

proudest memories of Liberalism. We think of other names on the most select roll of honor: of John Bright, of Campbell-Bannerman. Assuredly if it is an offence to criticize the government in time of national emergency, the Liberal record comes out badly from the test.

Likens to Bull Moose Split

In an article syndicated to the American press after the rupture in the party had become complete, Lloyd George, while expressly disavowing any wish to establish a comparison between himself and Roosevelt, declares that there is a fairly close analogy between the Liberal party split and the division which rent the Republican party in twain in 1912. The rich magnates upon whose bounty the lubrication of the party machine depended distrusted Roosevelt and rightly so. He was not their man. He was completely out of sympathy with their methods and never missed an opportunity of challenging their authority and curtailing their power.

Mr. Lloyd George concludes his article with this:

"The quarrel, if it continues, will develop on the lines of policy and not personality. That will be all the better for Liberalism. There has been a feeling in the party for a long time that the official gang were keeping Liberalism from rising to the opportunity presented by the problems which arose out of the war. It was felt that official Liberalism had allowed Labor to capture the old Ark of the Covenant which, for over three centuries, had been resting in the Liberal temple. When the war was over and millions walked out of the trenches back to workshops, mines and furrows, full of expectancy that the sacrifices of the war meant better things, they found Liberal leaders meeting them at the landing stage with the stale crumbs of forgotten programs. On the other hand, the Socialists tendered them tempting sweetmeats.

Proverbially Cautious

"The British workman is proverbially cautious and suspicious when promises are too highly spiced and if Liberalism had offered him a substantial fare, not repulsively dressed, he would have taken it. The forces that are now rallying to my side contain the most thoughtful personalities in the party—men who have fretted for years over the lost opportunity of Liberalism. They comprise some of the ablest political thinkers in the country today. They not unnaturally believe that the failure of the general strike presents the Liberal party with another chance and whilst they have a great respect for Lord Oxford, they are not altogether sorry to see others, who are responsible for the fact that the party missed its greatest opportunity, taking a step which leaves advanced Liberalism free, for the first time, to fashion its course and to undertake its responsibilities.

"This split has opened a new vision and started a new era in British politics. Liberalism may once again soon take the lead in the march towards progress."

Freight Rate Hearing at Winnipeg

J. W. Ward presents case for C.G.A.

The Board of Railway Commissioners opened its Western sittings in connection with the general freight rate enquiry at Winnipeg on June 14. D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, appeared for the National Dairy Council, and asked for reduced freight rates on butter and cheese, particularly from prairie points to Montreal and Vancouver for export. The present charge on a car load of butter containing 50,000 pounds from Winnipeg to Montreal is \$805, while from Edmonton or Calgary the charge is \$1,230 per car. Figures were produced to show that these rates yield large profits and a substantial reduction was urged.

J. W. Ward presented the case on behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and pointed out that farmers were more affected by freight rates than the people of any other occupation. Producing largely for export, the farmer paid the freight on his own products, and since the manufactured goods which he consumes were sold at prices based on the point of production he also paid the freight on those things which through the process of trade he received in return for his own products. He quoted figures, to show that over 35 per cent. of the freight loaded at stations in Canada came from the farm and stated that the council endorsed the applications of the Saskatchewan Livestock Board and Eastern Canada Livestock Union for reduced rates on livestock, the application of C. E. Hope, and the province of British Columbia, for a reduction in the freight rate on grain from the prairie provinces to British Columbia points for domestic consumption, which is now approximately double the export rate, the application of the National Dairy Council for reduced freight rates on butter and cheese, and the applications of the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for various re-adjustments of freight rates in the interests of the prairie provinces.

Freight Rates on Grain

Reference was also made to the adjustment of freight rates on grain from the prairie provinces to Fort William, so as to remove discriminations which still exist against certain points, and which it was claimed are contrary to the amendment to the Railway Act passed by parliament in 1925, and to a similar adjustment which it was claimed should be made to comply with the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners regarding freight rates on grain from the prairies to Vancouver.

Regarding freight rates on grain and livestock over the Canadian National Railway the resolution passed by the council on the matter was submitted.

Mr. Ward believed that the rate of 11 cents per bushel from Armstrong to Quebec, suggested by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, which was practically an extension of the Crows' Nest rates, should be sufficient to permit a reasonable profit. He also referred to the excellent service in the shipment of live cattle given by the Canadian National Railway in 1923, when the United Grain Growers Limited, shipped a number of train loads to Quebec over the N.T.R. for export. The route was shorter than to Montreal, requiring only one stop for feeding between Winnipeg and Quebec, while the facilities provided at Quebec were much superior to those at Montreal. In order to induce ships to put into Quebec, however, a premium of several hundred dollars had to be paid in addition to the regular ocean rate. If grain and other products were also exported through Quebec more ships would call there, and this additional cost would be eliminated. Mr. Ward further claimed that all reasonable deductions in freight rates could be made without unduly curtailing the revenues of the railways. The C.P.R. in 1925 earned the largest net operating revenues in the past eight years, namely, \$41,947,733, while for the first three months of 1926, the two railway systems combined, showed net revenues more than double those for the corresponding months of 1925, being greater by \$7,648,355.



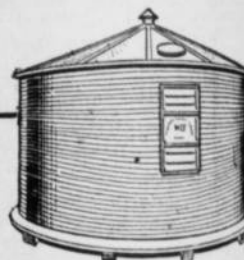
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WOOL GROWERS ORGANIZATION



Market News and Notes

The Wheat Situation

Heavy rains have been pretty general throughout the west and most districts report conditions as very favorable, but report warm weather is needed. The rain-fall was slightly less in southeastern Alberta than elsewhere, and the territory between Maple Creek and Prelate reports insufficient moisture.

In Europe conditions have been rather unfavorable and the wheat crop over most of the continent is expected to be below that of last year. In Austria and parts of Russia prospects are favorable. It is reported that a reduction of 125,000,000 bushels in European production from last year's total may be expected. On June 1, the winter wheat crop of the United States was estimated at 543,000,000, an increase of 145,000,000 over last year. The spring wheat crop of Northern States along the boundary is in fairly good condition. New wheat is coming from the winter wheat areas of the southwest where harvesting is now in progress. Speculative interest in the market is light.

Wheat Acreage Increased

The North-West Grain Dealers' Association estimates the acreage under wheat this season in the prairie provinces at 21,452,800 acres, an increase of 7.9 per cent. over that of last year. The estimate with the percentage of increase by provinces is as follows: Manitoba, 2,047,000 acres, 1.2 per cent. Saskatchewan, 12,166,000 acres, 8.5 per cent. Alberta, 7,239,800 acres, 9.2 per cent. In all provinces the estimated acreage of rye shows a decrease, and in Alberta all coarse grains have fallen off somewhat. In Saskatchewan the flax acreage is down 8.1 per cent.

For the current crop year up to June 11, inspections of wheat totalled 340,984,000 bushels. Allowing for seed, etc., and assuming that 6,500,000 bushels were still in the farmers' hands, the total production for last year is estimated by the same agency at slightly over 400,000,000 bushels.

Experiments in Ontario have shown that northern grown seed potatoes from Rainy River, Thunder Bay and Algoma, have almost without exception outyielded locally grown seed. For the past eight years the results from a total of 496 tests show an average yield of 187.5 bushels from Northern Ontario seed, and 178.5 bushels from Southern Ontario seed, a difference of nine bushels per acre.

For the six months ended March 31, 1926, exports of wheat flour from Canada were 6,135,000 barrels, against 4,911,000 barrels shipped from the United States. It is interesting to note that the exports of Canadian flour by the port of Vancouver increased from 246,500 barrels for the year ended March, 1925, to 1,219,767 barrels for the year ended March, 1926.

U.S. Imports of Canadian Wheat

The United States imported 14,453,000 bushels of Canadian wheat for milling in bond between July 1, 1925, and June 12, 1926. In the previous year the United States provided a market for 13,904,837 bushels of Canadian wheat.

Vancouver Grain Shipments

Grain shipments from the port of Vancouver for the crop year up to May 31 were slightly over the shipments for the same period two years ago, and over twice those for the period last year. The grain movement for the 10 months is thus summed up by Harbor and Shipping, published in Vancouver:

Crop Year Commencing August 31, 1925

	This Season	Last Season	Season 1923-24
To United Kingdom and Continent.....	29,141,634	19,276,028	34,746,847
To Orient.....	20,331,928	3,125,052	13,705,805
To South America.....	614,203	230,114	476,176
To New Zealand.....	141,152	232,895	100,540
Total.....	50,228,917	22,064,089	49,029,368

Exports of Grains

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, the exports of grains from Canada were as follows:

	Bushels	Value
Wheat	249,583,470	\$364,201,388
Oats	43,058,283	24,237,693
Barley	33,142,470	23,182,111
Rye	5,363,137	4,971,794
Beans	58,202	153,257
Peas	274,176	642,429
Buckwheat ..	628,446	499,618
Corn	5,033	9,432
	332,113,217	\$417,897,722

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

	Winnipeg June 24	Calgary June 23
Steers:		
Choice.....	\$7.50-\$7.75	\$5.50-\$7.00
Fair to good.....	6.50-7.25	6.00-6.25
Medium.....	6.00-6.25	5.00-5.75
Common.....	5.00-5.75	4.25-4.50
Choice feeders.....	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.00
Fair to good.....	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50
Choice stockers.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-4.75
Fair to good.....	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25
Heifers:		
Choice butcher.....	7.00-7.50	5.50-6.50
Fair to good.....	5.75-6.75	4.50-5.25
Choice stockers.....	4.00-4.50	2.75-3.25
Fair to good.....	3.00-3.75	2.00-2.00
Cows:		
Choice butcher.....	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00
Fair to good.....	4.00-4.75	3.75-4.25
Canners and cutters.....	2.25-2.75	2.00-2.50
Calves:		
Choice.....	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.50
Good.....	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00
Common.....	3.50-5.00	4.00-5.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good.....	7.00-8.50	7.00-9.00
Lambs:		
Spring.....	14.00-15.00	10.00-13.00
Hogs:		
Selects.....	\$16.06	\$15.73
Thick smooths.....	14.60	14.30
Heavies.....	13.60	13.30
Lights.....	15.50	15.50

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Cash quotations at close of Market June 24.

Wheat	Flax
1 Nor.....151	1 N.W.C.....196
2 Nor.....147	2 C.W.....192
3 Nor.....142	3 C.W.....177
4.....135	Rejected.....167
5.....126	
6.....111	2 C.W.....89
Feed.....89	
1 Durum.....141	July wheat.....149
2 Durum.....140	Oct. wheat.....131
	Dec. wheat.....129
	July oats.....47
2 C.W.....40	Oct. oats.....45
3 C.W.....44	Dec. oats.....44
Ex. 1 feed.....44	July barley.....61
1 Feed.....42	Oct. barley.....61
Feed.....39	July flax.....197
	Oct. flax.....202
3 C.W.....61	Dec. flax.....200
4 C.W.....60	July rye.....90
Rejected.....58	Oct. rye.....93
Feed.....57	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool closing wheat prices on Thursday, June 24, were: July, \$1.67; October, \$1.53.

Cheese Prices Firm

Cheese is one of the important export agricultural products of Canada. Last year over \$33,000,000 worth was exported from the country. Prices this year are ruling around 18 and 19 cents per pound. Practically all cheese is exported through Montreal. Receipts at that port are down compared with last year, totalling 231,260 boxes from May 1 to June 19, compared with 279,839 for the same period last year, while exports are down some 30,000 boxes for the same period.



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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write, Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.
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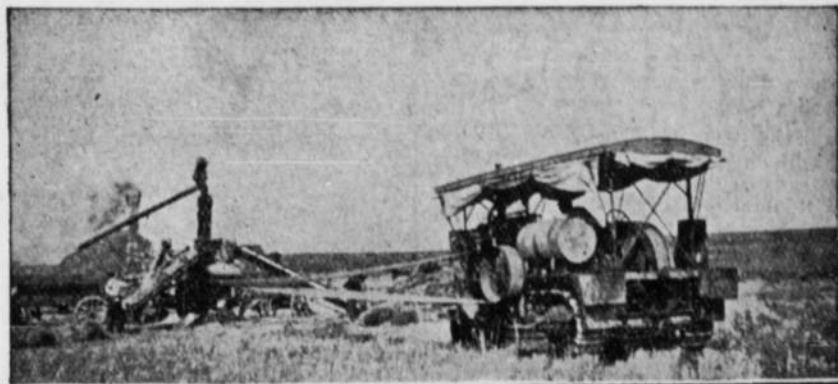
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Long life is built into the Goodyear Klingtite Belt. The materials used in it, for example, the high-grade duck and live, tough rubber compound, insure long wear under heavy duty. And the special ply construction distributes the load evenly. Besides this long, economical life, the Goodyear Klingtite Belt is distinguished for trouble-free service. It holds the pulleys, delivers the power, does not shrink or stiffen, requires no dressing, and needs no breaking-in.

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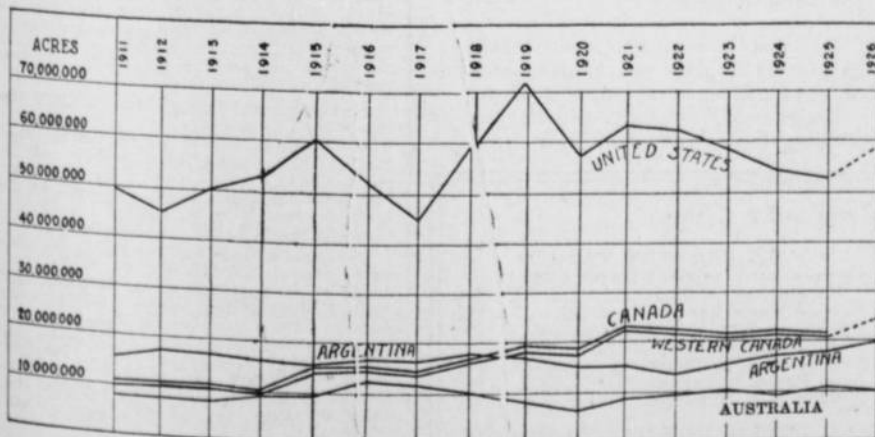
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Wheat Acreage of the Four Chief Wheat Exporting Countries

Canada is now the largest exporter of wheat in the world. The other important countries in this regard are the United States, Argentina and Australia. The diagram shows the trend of wheat production for the last 16 years. The United States has an enormous wheat acreage, running up to over 72,000,000 acres in 1919, but it has recently been declining and home consumption is catching up on production. Canada has shown a fairly consistent increase in wheat acreage. The upper of the two lines paralleling each other shows the total acreage for Canada and the other the acreage of the three prairie provinces. About a million acres are sown in Eastern Canada. Argentina has recently been somewhat increasing her areas planted to wheat. In Australia production has not been increasing. The acreage is given for the calendar year in which the crop was harvested. Official reports for this year's sowings in Canada and the United States are not yet available, the increase indicated by the dotted lines being from unofficial sources, except for the fall wheat crop of the United States.

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After sickness and where rickets are suspected, they are especially valuable.

Most people know that from the livers of the lowly codfish vitamins of the first class are extracted—the kind that help all feeble, under-weight men, women and children.

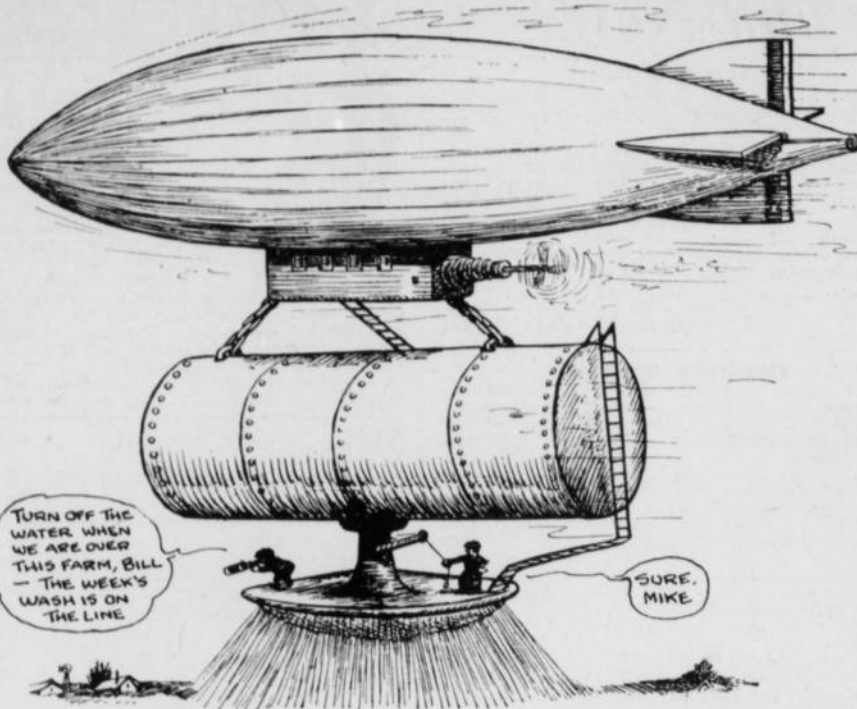
Try these wonderful tablets for 30 days, and if your frail, thin child does not greatly benefit, your druggist is authorized to give you your money back.

A very sickly child, age 9, gained 12 pounds in 7 months.

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Knowitall's Drought Reliever and Hatfield Vanquisher
The success of Hatfield as a rainmaker has always rankled in the breasts of mechanical engineers. Since his method was to burn mysterious compounds in an elevated tank he is rightly classed as a chemical engineer and between these two branches of the engineering profession there are jealousies of great bitterness and long standing. Mr. C. I. Knowitall, whose genius flowers in the mechanical field, has always considered Hatfield's success as a professional and personal affront. Not until now, however, has his great responsibilities in other lines of endeavor allowed him to meet and vanquish the great rainmaker in his own chosen field. The answer to the Hatfield challenge of scientific supremacy is illustrated above. By an ingenious combination of the basic ideas of the Zeppelin and the watering can, droughts are to be abolished, and dry farming relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The economic consequences, says Mr. Knowitall, will prove to be revolutionary. Irrigation bonds may be depreciated, but there are great compensations. The making of plates for the tanks will revive our languishing steel industry. The Turner, Wainwright, and other fields will be taxed to capacity to supply gas for the dirrigible and oil for its engines. Stupendous crops will banish forever the phantom of hunger from the world. And more important still Hatfield will be put in his rightful place as merely a successful weather prophet.

SCREENINGS

Uncle: "Do you like riding on my knee very much?"

Five-year-old Niece: "Oh, no. I have ridden a real donkey."

An elderly man of ultra-convivial habits, but withal learned and bookish, was hailed before the bar of justice in a country town.

"Ye're charged with bein' drunk and disorderly," snapt the magistrate. "Have ye anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?"

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," began the prisoner in a flight of oratory. "I am not so debased as Poe, so profligate as Byron, so ungrateful as Keats, so intemperate as Burns, so timid as Tennyson, so vulgar as Shakespeare, so—"

"That'll do, that'll do," interrupted the magistrate. "Ninety days. And, officer, take down that list of names he mentioned and round 'em up. I think they're as bad as he is."

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary lung power. One day baby's brother, little Johnny, said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.

Johnny was silent for a minute, and then he went on:

"I say, ma?"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for getting rid of him, do you?"

A butcher, walking down the street, passed a dairy and read this sign: "Milk From Contented Cows."

He was impressed with the idea and decided to adapt it to his line of business. The following morning this sign appeared in his window: "Sausages From Hogs That Died Happy."

MacTavish: "Ah thocht Donal' wud hae marrit a woman wi' farmin' experience. She wud hae been a power o' help tae him."

MacHaggis: "But, mon, he's engaged to a nurse."

"Aye, but he doesn't expect tae be sick all his life, does he?"

"Young Miss Hubbard
Went to the cupboard,
And gently opened the door;
But she got a big shock
When she saw there no frock—
For a moth had been at it before."

The barrister had won a shockingly bad case by his eloquence and trickery, and a rival said to him bitterly: "Is there any case so low, so vilely crooked and shameful that you'd refuse it?"

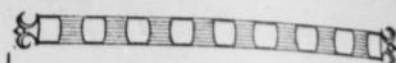
"Well, I don't know," the other answered with a smile. "What have you been doing now?"

Nervous Woman (to persistent beggar)—"If I give you a piece of pudding, you'll never return, will you?"

Beggar—"Well, lady, you know your pudding better than I do."

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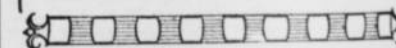
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Look closely at your eyes and lids. Are they clear and fine like the eyes of a child? Do your eyes open readily in the morning and feel smooth or stick together and feel rough? If your eyes show the effects of strain or overwork; if the lids show tiny wrinkles you need this new treatment to make your eyes strong and beautiful and rid your lids of the tiny wrinkles before they grow into crows' feet.

Just ask your druggist for Bon-Opto home treatment outfit. Use it as directed and watch the results. Inflammation gone like magic! Your eyes grow strong and your sight clear. Relief from strain and squinting stops the formation of the little wrinkles born to grow into crows' feet and rob you of youth and beauty.

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